BOSTON, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1883.

TEWKSBURY.

Some Things That Have Been Accomplished

As the Result of Governor Butler's Investigation.

Several Things Which Would Have BeenlCondemned

If They Had Been Done by the Governor's Order.

To the Editor of The Globe:

Inasmuch as I propose to review with considerable minuteness of detail the Tewksbury investigation, including the conduct of the Governor and that of the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, the trustees of the institution, the superintendent seems not improper that I call to mind the results of those proceedings by what instrumentality those results were brought about, and by what personal agency they were effected.

It is now matter of history that neither Mr. Thomas J. Marsh nor his wife, nor Mr. Thomas J. Marsn, Jr., nor his wife, nor Resident Physician Dr. Lathrop, has any connection whatever with the institution at Tewksbury. Every one of these persons had official connection with the instituon when the investigation commenced. At the beginning every Republican newspaper in the Commonwealth, as development after development was made, resounded with these two cries "Don't condemn them unheard," and "audi alteram partem," which is, hear the other side before you come to any conclusion. These cries were daily supplemented in many of the news-papers of the party by "They have proved noth-"They have brought only liars, thieves and harlots, and such miserable inmates as abound in every such institution, to sustain any

The Governor had no direct official control of the management of the transfer The Governor had no direct official control of the management of the institution—that was under the trustees. It is undoubtedly true that the Governor was dissatisfied with the conduct of the trustees, and therefore, as by statute he was authorized, he directed the State Board of Health, Lunaey and Charity to take charge of the institution. That board was not only politically, but personally, hostile to the Governor. It attempted by means not very commendable to avoid the duty properly imposed upon it, by causing an impudent letter to be written to the Governor, by attempting, without authority of law, to obtain the official opinion of the attorney-general, and actually obtained the opinion of an eminent counsellor of the Commonwealth upon which they assertained that they could not resist the legal order of the Governor of the Commonwealth, although it was unpleasant for them to obey it, and although it would have afforded them the highest satisfaction to stand aloof and continue to abuse the Governor as they had done, for his munner of treatment of the officers of that institution. But having concluded to obey and having superseded the trustees, or, rather, having assumed the responsibility which belonged to them, that responsibility dould not be shunned.

One Horn or the Other. Then, before a word had been heard from the Marshes in their defence or before they had offered Marshes in their defence or before they had offered a word of explanation, or before they had had an opportunity to show that any witness produced against them was a har, a thief, or a harlot, they, upon their own responsibility, and of their own motion, removed from their places every one of the numerous retinue that I have before referred to, either cruelly and shamefully and to heap obloquy upon them when their conduct was under investigation, or they did it rightly and properly. There is not only the humane presumption of the law that every man "carries himself well" until the contrary appears; but inasmuch as there was the universal asseveration of the party press that no wrong had been done at Tewksbury, and their own previous partisanship with the Marshes and their own unwillingness to interfere with the matter conspicuously existed, it were the most ineffable baseness on their part, if this general rout were not with full and justifiable reason; nay, with imperative reason, which no sophistry could evade. It is true, indeed, that they gave as one reason for the removal of the superintendent the carelessness of the trustees and his own neglect of duty; but this pretence was resorted to only when it was found that thereby some responsibility might be evaded. The superintendent had neglected for seven or eight months to give his official bond, as required by law, and they asked their counsel whether a nian could hold an office for the performance of the duties of which the law required a bond without having given such bond; and were very properly informed that if the law required a bond and none was furnished within a reasonable time there was no acceptance of the office, and a vacancy existed. This, indeed, was a godsend to them, because, as their subsequent conduct shows, they had determined to rout the whole herd, and a word of explanation, or before they had had an

vacancy existed. This, indeed, was a godsend to them, because, as their subsequent conduct shows, they had determined to rout the whole herd, and it was peculiarly grafifying to know that the beliwether could be separated from the rest of the flock as a matter of law, without their assuming any responsibility, or being subject to any odlum. The miserable suggestion of the investigating committee on this subject will be noted when their conduct is under consideration.

Is there an anti-Butler man in the Common wealth that has anything but words of commendawealth that has anything but words of commenda-tion for the acts of the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity? But if Governor Butler had done exactly the things which they have done, and at the exact time and for the only reason which can be alleged for their doing it, to wit, the unfitness of the persons for their places, a howl of indigna-tion from the entire Republican party, which would have split the ears of the groundlings, would have ascended throughout the whole Commonwealth from the sands of the Cape to the hills of Berkshire. Stop, Republican! Think, for once, and but for a moment. Is this not exactly so? Dare you say to yourself that if Governor Butler had done what the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity did you would not have charged the act as perfidious and infamous?

There was another subject upon which Governor Butler had distinct views. He was very clearly of opinion that the statute of the Commonweath opinion that the statute of the Commonwealth which requires that every physician or surgeon who receives bodies for dissection shall give a bond for the proper use of such bodies had been disregarded in almost every respect; that a bond should be taken in each individual case, and that the delivery of each body should be by the express direction in that particular case of the trustees and superintendent acting as a board; and that in every case the bond so given should be so carefully executed that there should be no doubt of the identity of the body delivered.

I have used the word "delivered" twice in the previous sentence, rather conveniently than appropriately; for the statute of the Commonwealth does not allow the delivery of any dead body to any surgeon, but simply authorizes such surgeon upon request by him to the joint board of trustees and superintendent "to take" the body of a particular subject under certain circumstances, in relation to which I shall have reason hereafter to comment.

These being known and avowed as the views of the Governor, who does not remember the con-cempt with which the Republican press received them, and who does not remember the general condemnation by that press of what was called "Butlerism?" And what has the investigation brought about on that subject?

The Result. If the Springfield Republican can be relied upon and in this matter it probably can, when Mr. Sanborn is connected both with the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity and with that newspaper, a very radical change in this respect has been effected. That paper within a very short time has said that a new rule has been adopted at the institution; that no dead body is now to be delivered exceptupon the receipt of the person or school taking it, which receipt shall identify the body and shall state also the number by which the subject was known at the almshouse. If Governor Butler was right in his view of that law, then this course by the Republican authorities is a long strike in the right direction, and if Governor Butler was right in his view of that law, then this course by the Republican authorities is a long strike in the right direction, and if Governor Butler had possessed the authority and exercised it to this very end the same howl of the moral and religious members of the grand old party would have been heard. Stophere, again, Republican. Try once more to think. Is that change an improvement?

But we look a step further in relation to these bonds. Passing now the question, upon which something may be said hereafter, we will look first to the bond as actually given in behalf of the Harvard Medical School. born is connected both with the Board of Health,

It is matter of common knowledge that in no event ean anything be recovered upon a bond beyond the amount of the pen il sum of that bond. In 1858, on the 24th day of September, Oliver W. Holmes and Henry J. Bigelow gave a bond running to the "Inspectors and Superintendent of the State Almshouse at Tewksbury," with no na ee or other destination of the obliges waters.

penal sum of that bond was \$100, exactly, and no more, and under that bond, so far as appears from the record of the investigating committee, all the hundreds of bodies, if not the thousands of bodies, were delivered to the Harvard Medical College up to the time of the investigation. If they nad been called upon for violating the provisions of the bond, \$100 is all that by possibility could be recovered upon the bond. For less than a shilling a body the more than 600 bodies could have been distributed among the students of the Harvard Medical School, to be used by them for the tanning of their skins, for the cutting up and pickling of their bodies, and for the thousand uses which medical students know; and though every such body might have been exposed upon a gibbet and put to any debased use, so that public feeling was outraged, less than a shilling apiece is all that could be recovered by any obligee (if there was one) for such an outrage. Do the people of this Commonwealth think that a compliance with the statute? But this is not all. A much more heinous and much more disgraceful provision remains in the bond; a provision which should make the flesh of every honest man in the Commonwealth quiver with mdignation. The provision of the statutes, chapter \$1, section 1, and is in these words:

"The overseers of the poor of a town, the mayor and aldermen of a city and the trustees and superintendent of the State almshouse may to any physician or surgeon, upon his request, give permission to take the bodies of such persons dying in such town, city or almshouse as are required to be buried at the public expense, to be by him used within the State for the advancement of anatomical science, preference being given to medical schools established by law, for their use in the instruction of students."

I speak of the statute as it now is. The statute force at the time the bond was given was as

cal science, preference being given to incideate schools established by law, for their use in the instruction of students."

I speak of the statute as it now is. The statute in force at the time the bond was given was sections 10, 11 and 12, chapter 22, of the Revised Statutes. But the law under the Revised Statutes and under the General Statutes and under the Public Statutes is substantially identical; and it is therefore more convenient to refer to the last statute. There is, however, this to be observed, that the later statutes require a request of the physician or surgeon before the delivery of a body; but the Revised Statutes do not require a previous request by the physician or surgeon. It was not then supposed that our charitable institutions could ever fall into the hands or under the management of those who would make merchandise of the dead bodies of paupers, or would seek to enrich themselves by the deaths of those to whom the charity of the Commonwealth is administered. But to come to the

Abhorrent Provision of the Bond. It is necessary to refer to its condition, and that

condition commences thus: "The condition of this obligation is such that whereas by an order of said inspectors and superintendent passed A. D. 1855, the bodies of certain persons will be delivered to said Holmes, being a regularly licensed physician of said Commonwealth," etc. It will thus be seen that either bonds had not been given for any dead body received for three years prior to the giving of the bond, or that the officers ordered bodies to be delivered three years before they required any bond. This is apparent that sometimelin the year 1855 (probably in 1858, the date had been forgotten, an order was passed by the inspectors and superintendent for the delivery of the bodies of such as died there whose burial was to be at the public expense, to the said Holmes. That this is absolutely in violation of law can be denied by no one, and whether within twenty years of the date of the bond and before it was outlawed it would have had any value or whether it would have been deemed to be a void bond because given in pursuance of an illegal agreement, and for the sustaining of an illegal agreement, it is useless now to imquire. But this is apparent; it was a bond given by agreement between the inspectors and superlintendent on the one side and Holmes and his associate on the other that the bodies of persons then living should, when the breuth was out of them, be consigned to the said Holmes. The contract was that present living persons should, when they should die, be delivered up for dissection. Is that the sentiment of Massachusetts? Is that the charity of Massachusetts? Now that it is made public, is the party which supports and giories in this to be the favored party of Massachusetts? Is that the charity of Massachusetts? Now that it is made public, is the party which supports and giories in this to be the favored party of Massachusetts? Is that the charity of Massachusetts? Now that it is made public, is the party which supports and giories in this to be the favored party of Massachusetts? Is that the chari condition commences thus: "The condition of this obligation is such that whereas by an order of said

October 20, 1883.

BRIGHT FOR RECONCILIATION. He Wants the Constant Conflict Between

Lords and Commons Stopped. LEEDS, October 19.-A meeting of Liberals was held in the Town Hall Thursday night, Hon. John Bright presiding. The chairman made a speech, during the course of which he said it was during the course of which he said it was absolutely necessary, if any progress was to be made on the question of parliamentary reform, that the question of suffrage be dealt with first in a separate bill. He recommended that the government deal during the combing session with county suffrage and the London corporation reform bills. There is one question, he continued, which is not very remote, and which will have to be faced, namely, the constant conflict between the House of Lords and the House of Commons, a conflict full of peril to one of them, full of humiliation to both. The two houses must be reconciled and be made equally responsive to the national wants. In conclusion, Mr. Bright said: "My political career draws very near to its close, but I cherish the hope that my countrymen will, in the changes that are before them, exhibit the wisdom and moderation which become an intelligent people." Mr. Bright's speech was received with loud cheers. Mr. Herbert Gladstone followed in an address in which he approved the assimilation of county and borough franchise, but doubted the expediency of making such a bill the primary question next session, arguing that Parliament ought to deal with the London corporation and ecunity government bills before the dissolution which must inevitably follow the passing of the reform bill. absolutely necessary, if any progress was to be

LIVING IN THE WOODS. Strange Life of a Lad in Natick Who Pre-

fers the Forest to Home. NATIOE, October 16 .- Tuesday night Officer C.E. Torry was notified of a wandering youth who has been for the past three weeks wandering in the woods. The boy is some 12 years of age, by the name of Walsh. His place of hiding has been on name of Walsh. His place of hiding has been on the east side of Forest bill, which is reached from Union street, and quite a number of citizens have seen him prowling about this section. Investigation by the officer elicited the fact that the young Iellow had three different beds in as many localities containing plenty of bedding, although he was quite shabbily clad. The knight of the woods had done his washing and had it drying yesterday on boughs of trees. It is said that he during some portion of each day would go to one Galainmir's house on Union street and procure food from the children, being sure, however, that Mr. Glainmir was absent. He is said to be the son of Mrs. Walsh of South Natick, who is employed at the Wellesley shoe factory. He says the reason of his living as he has is because of the action of his mother. Other officers have gone to assist Mr. Torry, but as yet the lad has not been found.

WITHOUT WEATHER INDICATORS. several Thousand People Who Sent Twenty-

INDIANAPOLIS, October 20 .- Special agents of the Post Office Department have been for some time engaged in investigating the affairs of T. C. Gordon & Co., who were believed to be using the man for fraudulent purposes, and last evening they caused warrants to be issued for the arrest of B. L. Gardiner, who for the arrest of B. L. Gardiner, who constituted the firm. The scheme was a brilliant one. He issued thousands of circulars and dodgers all over the country, advertising for sale a combined barometer and thermometer, which the firm would send prepaid on receipt of twenty-eight cents. For several weeks T. C. Gordon & Co.'s mail averaged from 700 to 1400 letters daily, and it, is re-sonable to suppose each contained twenty-eight cents. By and by it was learned that no instruments were being shipped, and the attention of the department was called to the transaction. A day or two ago Gardiner learned that the detectives were on his track and left. Since then 2000 or 3000 letters have accumulated for him.

NEW YORK, October 20.—The stock for the first ostrich farm in the United States was shipped

from this city today. It consisted of three pairs of three-year-old ostriches. The destination of the birds was Sylvan lake, Orange county, Fla. The birds weighed from 150 to 200 pounds each, and stood about seven feet high without any stocks. They are natives of Nubla, in upper Africa, and were captured while young. Mr. Charlton Jones will be the guardian of the flock on their arrival in Florida. He has set apart 100 acres of his 500-acre farm for the purposes of this experiment in farming.

Crapo made arguments before the Alabama claims crapo made arguments before the Alabama claims commissioners in several important cases Friday. Before the bill providing for the payment of these claims was passed by Congress Mr. Crapo, it is said, bought many of them at a heavy discount. He labored strenuously to secure the passage of the bill, and his profits by the operation are estimated to be in the neighborhood of \$250,000.

CREMATION COUNTENANCED

By Portuguese Law in Spite of Opposition.

Lord Salisbury's Tory Pamphlet Really Written by an American.

Almost a Panic in Saxony Because of Trichinosis.

(By Special Cable to The Sunday Globe.) LONDON, October 20 .- The conflict which has been waged for a long time between the priests and the physicians throughout Portugal in regard porary settlement. The authorities of all the principal municipalities of the kingdom have issued decrees making cremation absolutely optional in all cases, and compulsory in every case of death occurring in a district in which diseases of the nature of plagues shall be officially declared epidemic. These decrees are uniform, and contain substantially all the legislation sought by the cremationists. The agitation has been long and bit ter, and has been carried on with all the expedients known to religious power and prejudice on the one hand and to scientific persistence and radicalism on the other. The cremationists intend eventually to endeavor to have the burning of human dead made compulsory throughout the kingdom, and the present authorities sympathise with them to such an extent that, if they dared, they would at one abolish burial, Both the authorities and the doctors, however, believe that the agitation will be found to have so abolished prejudice that cremation, now that it is encouraged by the Portuguese law, will rapidly supersede interment. To prepare the way gradually for this change, the new decrees ordain that hereafter, at the end of every five years, all the cemeteries in each municipality and farge town throughout the kingdom shall be cleared entirely of human bodies, all of which shall be burned in the public crematories. Most of the priests oppose the operation of these new laws, and their opposition is taking the form of pulpit and confessional insistence on burial. The progressives intend to undernine the clerical influence by making cremation so cheap, and by surrounding its performance with ceremonies so simple and imposing that the poor will be drawn to its practice by their interest in its essential economy. throughout the kingdom, and the present authori

Lord Salisbury's Pamphlet. Lord Salisbury, the leader of the Tories in the House of Lords, has not been as successful in working up a revival of Conservatism throughout England as Sir Stafford Northcote, the leader of the Conservative Commons, has proven in his mission of stirring up the Tories throughout Ireland. The noble earl caused it to be understood that he would produce a great essay on politics, which would appear in the current number of the British Quarterly Review. A specially large edition was issued, and at once fell so far short of the demand that the Conservative clubs reprinted the Salisbury article, and they have pamphletered the kingdom with it. The article is very remarkable, principally for its extended political allusions to the United States. The burden of the story is that the disintegration going on in the Conservative party is one of the most filst med evils that has ever befailen England, especially since it tends to deprive the country of the services of the only organization which has ever shown itself capable of guarding the government against the worst evils of Democracy. The supremacy of Liberalism, it is contended, means the predominance of Communism shown by all such present radical schemes as those intended to overthrow the land system of the country, and encourage agrarian discontent. The writer says that, while England is thus rapidly tending towards Communism and all the dangers of extreme Democracy, the people of the United States are surely but rapidly retreating from the ground England was approaching, and moving lowards that while England was deserting. The author decides the fact that the American republic has taken the place of England as the best type of Conservatism in the world. Now, after the Tories have circulated this article, it turns out that it was the production of a citizen of the United States, and was merely revised by Lord Salisbury for the keview. The Tories are having a good deal of fun poked at them. They are asked why they have to go to the American Republicans and will the united States is not in the same state of ruin as that which he ascribes to England. Sir Stafford working up a revival of Conservatism throughout England as Sir Stafford Northcote, the leader of

General Pryor on O'Donnell's Prospects. General Roger A. Pryor, the American counsel retained for the defence of O'Donnell, was dined tonight by the Savage Club. In an interview after the dinner General Pryor said he believed O'Donthe dinner General Pryor said he believed O'Don-nell would get a fair trial in London. "I have been agreeably surprised," said General Pryor, "to find that the English, as a people, at least in London, are entirely upprejudiced against the prisoner and disposed to accord him the fullest benefit of an impartial hearing." "Then you expect to be successful in defending O'Donnell?" the reporter asked. "Yes, I do; I believe that a verdict of man-slaughter will be rendered." "U on what grounds do you base this expecta-tion?"

"Ur on what grounds do you base this expectation?"

"O, upon all the facts of the case as 1 have learned them since I have come here. I am certain that it can be established that O'Donnell is not and never was an Invincible; that he did not follow Carey, and had no idea the informer was aboard the same ship; was unaware of his identity until the time of the killing, then learned it suddenly and killed Carey in self-defence during the fight which followed the exposure of Carey's identity. All this will be exposure of Carey's identity. All this will be exposure of carey's identity. All this will be exposure of measure of the fight which followed the exposure of carey's identity. All this will be exposure of carey's identity. All this will be exposure of the fight which have seen to be some the found, and the money required to dearay their expenses to London be procured. We are making every exertion, and feel certain of securing a veraict of manslaughter. We will have a fairtral."

"Have you seen O'Donnell yet?"

"Oh, yes; I have had an interview with him. He appears to me to be a simple-minded man, an ingenious Irishman, and anything but an assassin."

"What do you think of London in general?"

"What do you think of London in general?"
"Well, I am simply astonished at the wonders of London, its extraordinary growth, its tremendous energy and marvellous enterprise. I spend my leisure in exploring the antiquities of this city of the world. I have in my wanderings already met many of the old veterans who served with me in the Confederate army."

The Trichinosis in Saxony is increasing and spreading. There are tonight 300 officially reported cases. The mortality has reached the unprecedented average of 20 per cent. of the total number of infections. The scientists who have been studying the plague have announced that the disease will become epideme if it continues to develop for the full per cent. of a month as it has increased in the twelve days during which it has already existed. This declaration has produced an alarm bordering on panie. The politicians engage in the business of oniting up a German protective policy are taking advantage of the Saxony plague and attempting to convince the public that the disease was introduced in imported American neats. They have succeeded in ratising a popular clamor against American pork, and efforts will be made to increase the restrictive character of the present laws against its importation. Heretofore these laws have derived their support entirely from the politicians and German hograisers, the consumers having been generally opposed to them; but the Bismarck enactments are now securing the growth of a strong popular approval which it may be impossible to overcome, no matter how strongly proven or infounded.

Defaulter Warden Shifts the Blame. eached the unprecedented average of 20 per cent

Defaulter Warden Shifts the Blame. George Warden, the defaulting secretary of the London River Plate Bank, now in prison awaiting his trial, says that he blames John Watters, the bloker, for all his troubles. Watters continually urged him on, promising that each new venture would be certain to result favorably. These unremuting solicitations, which he was too weak to resist, caused him to keep up his peculitions until he had taken everything available in the way of negotiable securities. The directors of the London River Plate Bank have determined to prosecute Watters pittlessly. All the London papers are publishing articles abusing stock gamiling generally, and the brokers in particular, for fostering and promoting those unhealthy and desastrous trans. Atoms. They admit the necessity for dealings in stocks, of course, but deplore that there is at present no way of drawing the line between pure gambing, with all its attendant evils, and legitimate transfers of stock between buyer and seller.

McDermott to Vindicate Himself in Print. his trial, says that he blames John Watters, the

McBermott to Vindicate Himself in Print James McDermott has written a letter to a postmark of County Dublin. He says that he is writing an acticle, which he intends to publish in several leading American newsyaters, which will

completely refute the charges of treachery which have been made against him. Since McDermott's release from prison, he has been moving from place to place under assumed names in order to avoid the wrath of the avengers. The postmark on his letter is probably a blind, as he is now, according to the best information, in London.

Henry George's Theories in Austria. The Austrian government contemplates taking measures to suppress the effects which the philos measures to suppress the effects which the philosophy of Henry George, concerning land, is producing upon the Austrian people. Several of the Austrian provincial diets have petitioned the imperial government to legislate for the prevention of excessive subdivision of land through the laws of inheritance, upon the ground that it tends to pauperize the peasantry. These petitions are backed up by statisties, but are regarded with suspicion as artificial expedients to produce a reaction from the Georgian philosophy, which has lately taken strong hold upon the people.

Sir Evelyn Wood Recalled to Egypt. General Sir Evelyn Wood, who has been home on an extended vacation, has been suddenly recalled to Egypt to resume his work there as com-manding general, of the British forces. It is thought that his presence in Egypt is deemed necessary in view of the coming evacuation of the British forces announced for December next.

Miscellaneous. Lord Kenmore, who fled to England during the height of the League agitation, and who has since resided in London, has again returned to Ireland.

He arrived at Killarney tonight, and states that he will remain there, and insists upon being properly protected by the police.

A prominent Dublin solicitor, who was formerly president of the Irish Law Society, has eloped with a very young and well-known lady of that city. He was married, and leaves quite a large family behind.

city. He was married, and leaves quite a large family behind.

Buchann & Harris' new drama, "A Tailor and His Lass," at Drury Lane, falls far short of the success predicted for it. The brutal realization portrayed in every act has disgusted the public.

In Berlin tonight the Liberals are making great demonstrations of pleasure over their successes in the communal elections. Several of the Liberal leaders have been banqueted. The result of the elections has produced more excitement in Berlin than anything of the kind for years.

The great increase in the number of Americans who annually spend much of their summer vacation in different parts of Germany is beginning to attract notice and newspaper comment. One of the speakers at the Berlin demonstrations tonight called the attention of the audicace to the growing relationship between the citizens of the United States and the people of Germany, arising from the enormous population Germany having taken England's place in populating the United States, Germany ought also to succeed to the title of mother country to the great republic. This last remark was greeted with prolonged applause.

The returns of the steamboat companies alone

applause.

The returns of the steamboat companies alone show that during the season just closed 4000 Americans booked in Berlin for the United States by the Berlin route alone, and 2000 by the Hamburg

by the Berlin route alone, and 2000 by the Hamburg.

Minister Lowell's chances for election to the rectorship of the Scotch University of St. Andrews are very slim. He has as a rival Mr. W. H. Mallock the author, who is at present undoubtedly the favorite candidate.

At 10 c'clock this morning Daniel Lucy, game-keeper to Mr. Massey, "a boycotted landlord," while on his way to market at Macroom, was shot at from behind a hedge and fatally wounded. Lucy has no idea as to the identity of his assailants, and it is supposed that he was attacked on account of the feeling against his master.

Sir Wildam Vernon Harcourt, home secretary, has issued revolvers to the metropolitan police, despite the strong opposition of the officers of the police department, who insisted that there was no real necessity for such a step. The officers believe that the possession of such dangerous weapons by men unaccustomed to their use will lead to demoralization and possibly to unjustificable shooting under circumstances which give rise to strong excitement.

able shooting under circumstances which give rise to strong excitement.

The Marquis Tseng discredits the report which has appeared in several newspapers that China intends to blockade Canton.

The National League meeting arranged to be held at Inniscarra, fre., tomorrow evening, has been proclaumed by the Dublin Castle government. This prohibition has been received with ill-grace. The Nationalists have made an extra draft of police from Cork and sent them to the place to prevent any assemblage.

Earl Spencer, lord fleutenant of Ireland, left Kingstown, Ire., tonight, for Hawarden, the country residence of Mr. Gladstone, on a pressing summons from the premier.

The German African Society, having announced its inability to raise the 304.00 marks necessary to defray the expenses of Leutenant Wissmann's proposed second trip across africa, King Leopold of Heightin has volunteered to advance the entire sum.

Judge William D. Kelly of Penrsylvania, who is under medical treatment in Paris, has just entered his daughter as a student in the Zurich University, where the young lady will study, under special tutors, logic, ethics and metaphyses.

Sir William Armstrong has concluded a contract with the Russian government for the construction of a trial supply of extraordinarily heavy ordinance, for which he will receive the sum of 150, for the property of the supply of the supply of the supply of extraordinarily heavy ordinance, for which he will receive the sum of 150, for the supply of the supply o

000 roubles. It these guns are satisfactory the terms of the agreement give to Sir William Armstrong a further contract for a sum of 15,000,000 roubles, four years' time to be occupied in the completion. pletion.

In a mile race today between W. G. George, the English amateur champion, and Mr. William Snook, the American runner, Mr. George won easily in 4 minutes 2644 seconds. Mr. George's best time is 4 minutes 19 3-5 seconds.

A torchight procession, headed by Lord Rossmore at Monagnan, today wound up its demonstration by burning Mr. Healy in effigy.

THREE NAMES SENT BACK. Lawyer Walker, Mrs. Warner and Horatio H. Bigelow Rejected by the Executive

Council. At a meeting of the Governor's council Tuesday the nominations of Mrs. Lydia M. Warner and Horatio H. Bigelow as trustees of the Tewksbury almshouse were rejected, also that of Edwin G Walker for judge of the Municipal Court of

His excellency presented the name of SylvanusB. Phinney of barnstable as nominee for a member of the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity to fill a vacancy which the Governor claims to exist, in the present position occupied by Mrs. Clara T. Leonard, whom Governor Butter claims is not legally a member of the board, as she is a woman, and Attorney-General Sherman had decided that under the law no woman could legally be appointed on the board. Gles H. Rich, the present clerk of the Municipal Court of Roxbury, was renominated. The next meeting will be called late in the present month to pass the usual warrants that come before the council.

The colored people, who intended to be present in full force to urge Mr. Wasker's cause, feel very indignant over what they term a trick. It was purposed to crowd the council room with Mr. Walker's friends, and E. E. Brown, Esq. Lieutenant James M. Trotter and others would have spoken had the matter come up yesterday afternoon as expected. But the morning session was "sprung on" Mr. Walker's friends to avoid this demonstration in his favor. It is understood that Mr. Walker received only the votes of Mr. Wales and Mr. Maguire. to fill a vacancy which the Governor claims to

Death of the Old General at Toledo - His Life and Military Services.

Toledo, O., October 21.-General James B. Steedman died Thursday of pneumonia, after a Toledo, O., October 21.—General James B. Steedman died Thursday of pneumonia, after a protracted illness.

General James Barrett Steedman was born in Northumberland county, Pa., July 30, 1818. In 1837 he went to Ohio as a contractor in the construction of the Wabash and Erle canal. In 1843 he was elected as a Democrat to the Ohio Legislature. In 1849 he organized a company to cross the plains to California in quest of gold. In 1851 he became a member of the Board of Public Works of Onio. Under Buchanan's administration he was printer to Congress. In 1861 he raised and commanded the Fourteenth Onio Regiment. He took part in the battie of Rilippi. He commanded the first division, reserve corps, in the army of the Cumberland. For his distinguished services at Chickamanya he was made majorgeneral. April, 1864. In the above-named battle he seized the flag from the color-bearer and shouted to his columns, wavering in the fage of a leaden storm of buillets: "Go back, boys, go back; but the flag can't go with you." And then he rode on with the standard. He was placedin command of the military department of Georgia, under General Thomas, and woo laurels/for his bravery throughout the war. He resigned July 15, 1866. During Johnson's administration he was internal revenue collector at New Orleans. His comrades humorously nicknamed him "Old Steady."

NEW ORLEANS. October 19 .- Mr. Paul Villars has a garden in which are many fine recan trees He has been very much annoyed of late by youthful differers, who break his fences down and steal his fruit. Last evening, isidore Joseph, a colored boy or 14 years, entered the premises with the intention of stealing. Villars fired a shot with the intention of frightening the boy away, but, instead, kitled him.

An Eag's 1500 Miles from Land. Schooner Pedro Varela, which arrived at New Bedford Monday, had on board an eagle which was captured at the masthead when the vessel was 150 miles to the nearest land. The bird appeared exhausted. SAVING HUMAN LIFE

An Important Branch of the Public Service.

Stories of Shipwreck and Disaster Where Common Men Proved Heroes.

Gallant Rescue of the Passengers and Crew of the James D. Parker.

The United States life-saving service is one of the most recent branches of the national public trifle, a mere experiment, its field of operations being limited to the coast line of Long Island and New Jersey; its equipments scanty; its men few. And yet, during the first twelve months of its organization, not a single life was lost by ship-wreck within the limits of its domain. Such was the success of the undertaking that it spread rapidly on until now nearly every point of danger to shipping on the entire sea and lake coast, of the country has been provided with stations. There are fifteen stations on the coast of Massachusetts alone, in which over 100 men are employed. In the year 1882 these men saved 162 lives and \$207,705 of property. A full account is kept of every step, however minute, taken by every surfman in the pursuit of his duties, from the rescue of a drowning mule to the most heroic efforts in behalf of shipwrecked mariners. The cefforts in behalf of shipwrecked mariners. The shaple, formal account kept day by day of the deeds of keepers and surfmen is as romantic and interesting as the most insatlate novel-reader could desire. The following stories, gleaned from the record, show how the men work, what dangers they undergo and what they accomplish.

At 530. In the morning of April, 8, 1882, the patrol from Station No. 4 in the Massachusetts district (near Plymouth) discovered a shooner ashore on the shoals about a haif mile south-southwest of the station. As soon as possible the lifesaving crew went off to the vessel in a surf boat, and found her to be the Lizzie Poor of Befrast, bound to New York with p-taloes. The captain was not acquainted with the harbor and had anchored too near the shoal, so that when the eb tide commenced the schooner swung aground hard and fast. As is usually the case the keeper of the life station took charge on board, and set at work at once to float the vessel off the shoal. The method of work in this instance is peculiar to landsmen, though comparatively common in similar accidents. The life-saving crew hoisted the schooner's anchor and earried it out into the deep channel where it was let go. Then the schooner was made to ride as near appright as possible by shifting some of the deek load and sending

Several Men Out On the Flying Jib-Boom to tip her. This done, the rest of the men manned the windlass and tugged away, the anchor holding the windlass and tugged away, the anchor holding hard in the deep water, until the schooner began to go slowly through the shallow water. As soon as the wind made it possible the sails were all set, and not long after the schooner was afloat once more. This particular case called for no great courage, but month after month similar operations have to be undertaken in the roughest weather, and in the case just cited the vessel and cargo would have become a total loss but for the hard and skilful work of the surfmen.

On January 27, a German ship with a crew of twenty-two men stranded in a strong west gale and thick weather, 276 yards from the shore of Smith's Point, Long Island. The ship was seen from the station window, and the crew snatched their breakast which was just ready and made a rush for the scene of the disaster, taking the mortar apparatas, the surf being so heavy that no boat could live in it. Operations were begun at once to fire a line on board the vessel. The first shot fell short and the second falled because the line broke. The third however succeeded, and by its means the whip line was drawn aboard and the hawser set up for the breeches buoy. This is an apparatus somewhat like a basket, with two holes in the bottom through which the sailor thrusts his legs, attached by a sliding block to the hawser that stretches between the ship and the shore. This buoy is puiled back and forth from ship to shore, carrying a main on each trip until all the operations, and the work, in consequence, was "awful." as the record says. The sea being large and violent, and a heavy current running through it, and the ship being in perpetual convulsive motion, necessitated the constant tautening up of the gear hard in the deep water, until the schooner began

rent running through it, and the ship being in perpetual convulsive motion, necessitated the constant tautening up of the gear to keep it clear of the water, and also the detail of several men to keep the two divisions of the whip line from fouling with each other while the sailors were being drawn ashore in the breeches buoy. The gaie made the sand fly so that constant care had to be taken lest small articles and tools should be buried out of sight in the sand. The work was unflineningly continued until the twenty-two men were saved. They were cared for in the station, and undoubtedly owed their lives to the efforts of the crew.

The morning patrol northward from Station 23 (Little Egg Harbor Inlet, New Jersey) had traversed the entire length of his beat without discovering anything amiss and was approaching the station after day had fully broken when, casting a glance seaward before entering the house, he discovered a brig through convulsive

A Rift in the Fog. sanding directly for the beach. He immediately gave the alarm, and while the rest of the lifegave the alarm, and while the rest of the lifesiving crew were hauling the boat out on its carrage, one man was sent ahead to prevent, if possble, the brig's crew from landing in their own
bats. This precaution was well taken, for by
the time the man arrived abreast of the
vissel, about a mile distant, she had struck the
gound and her people were engaged in hoisting a
bat out. The wind was from the east and an excedingly high and dangerous surf was tumbling
it upon the beach with a strong undertow. An
atempt to land in their own boat would surely
have been attended with fatal results, but the
sirman succeeded by shouting and making signs
h preventing it. Although greatly fatigued by
the exertion of dragging the boat over the
yelding sand for a mile, the lifesivers stopped only a moment to recover
teir breath, and then gallantly put off to the
recue, the distance to the vessel being only accomplished with much difficulty. It was the
Astrian brig Achilles of Fiume, with a crew of
nne men. She lay on the bar about 300 yards
finm shore and was thumpling fearfully, the masts
swaying in such a manner that the capitain thought
thy would topple over and crush the boat before
anything could be done. The tide was flood,
and the sea increased steadily. After weighing
the chances for a moment the keeper resolved
upon taking all hands into the boat at once, prefering to effect the resene at one bold stroke
raher than run the risk of failure on a second
tip, when the sea would be so much greater. It
was even then so rough that after shoving off
form the vessel he found it necessary to back the
bat in, stern first, the surf at times breaking over
teem in such volume as to almost wash the men
from the thwarts. In fact the chances seemed siving crew were hauling the boat out on its carfrom the vessel he found it necessary to back the bat in, stern first, the surf at times breaking over them in such volume as to almost wash the men from the thwarts. In fact the chances seemed so much against them that the Austrian salors removed their boots, fully expecting to see the boat thrown bottom up. The gratest difficulty was experienced in keeping had to the sea, but at last by skilful management the beach was reached and the entire party landed itsafety, the boat being half full of water and hving one of her thiyarts broken. The rescue was a splendid piece of work, and it would have ben almost impossible for the men to use the beeches buoy apparatus on account of the consmity changing position of the vessel. The weeked crew remained over twenty days at the settion, and succeeded in saving the greater portain of the cargo, but the brig became a total loss. But the sea coast is not the only place where weeks occur, nor the only phace where the gallat deeds have been done by the life-savers. The grat floods in the Western livers a year or two aggave many boatmen in its service a great deal to 0, and on March 5, 1832, the crew of life-savig station No. 10, ninth district (Louisville), we the crowning trophy of their year of splendid serice by

of ie James D. Parker, a well-known river boat with was lost, almost in a moment, in the Indiana chte of the Ohio falls. The James D. Parker wa a stern-wheel steamer of over 500 tons, owned chie of the Onio tails. The James D. Parker was a stern-wheel steamer of over 500 tons, owned by the Cincinnati and Memphis Packet Company, all bound with a miscellaneous cargo for Cincinnati to Memphis. Her crew numired fifty, including the captain, and she had ffy-five passengers on board, a number of whom ere women and children. She had arrived at journs will the day before, and taken on about fifty this of freight, in addition to about 500 tons she had on board. Being ready to start her captain deided to take her over the falls, to av-id the debt of going through the canal. A veteran fails pot was engaged to handle her, and as the water wis deep, owing to the swollen state of the river, neparticular daager was anticipated, the only ingiving feit being on account of the well-known ladness of the boat to steer.

The day was Sinday. A light rain was falling, at the brimming river, running with a swift curret against the southwest whid, w. s roughened in great waves. The spectators on the river bak saw the steamer ride majestically out into til stream and enter the rapids. Suddenly they say b. r sheer to the left and wabble sideways, her by granually disappear, then eareen to the starbird, her smokr-siacks quietty top-pie over, and as loud of steam burst from her high into the air.

like a blast from a volcano. She had gone down in eighteen feet of water.

Without d-tailing the causes of the disaster, nor the heroic efforts of the officers to prevent it, it is sufficient to give some account of the condition of things on board at the tim of the wreck. The rain kept the passengers below. The table was laid for dinner in the saloon or cabin when the disaster occurred. The first monition of what was coming received by those below was a rapid succession of thumps, followed by a dre. dful crash. A number of the people, including groups of terrified women and children, started to get up on deck, when the boat careened, and at once there was a scene of the utmost horror and confusion. The people rushing around the cabin or scrambling to the doorway were thrown down, the table fell with an immense crash of glass and dinner-ware, the supports of the hurricane deck gave way under the wrenching strain of the careen, the roof crushed in in places, and a rain of barrels and boxes and miscellaneous merenanduse, the cargo of the deck, fell thundering through among the passengers. Amidst all this instantaneous wreck and rub were staggering figures, with faces white with terror, and mingled with the tunnit of stricks, cries, lamentations and and heart-broken sobbing, were shouts of command from the deck, the notse of trampling feet, the grounding and creaking of timbers, and the rush and gurgle of waters entering the broken hull. Then came a final shock, and all that was human in the tunnul grew still. Inghe cessation of sound there was a long quiver of the hull, another and last careen, and the sky was seen through the rifted buikhead. The steamer had parted from stem to waist, and was now a dead wreck. The spectace she would have presented to any outside gazer was that of a mass of crushed and splintered timbers, bales and boxes of merchandise, spars, ropes, chalins and rigging, jutting from the water, which nearly submerged it, two black smokustacks hanging obliquely from it, sith held by their guys, an DROPPED INTO THE WATER. The Balcony of the Harvard Boat House Gives Way.

recovering their self-possession, the male passengers tell to with the crew and fought the flames with buckets. The fire broke out again after being once subdued, but was finally got under for

The whole catastrophe, with its wild drama of

The Steamer Had Little More Than Gone

Down before the life-savers, from the station three-

quarters of a mile away, were alongside, red and

WEDDED ON THE RAIL

One Couple Married in a Postal Car,

Another in a Passenger Coach.

ing James Hannum of Highlandtown, O., and Miss Jennie Stevens of Antrim, O., were married.

WASHINGTON, October 22.—Marcus Kronberg, a Hebrew, died August 4, at his home in Chicago,

a Hebrew, died August 4, at his home in Chicago, of typ-hoid pneumonia. His dying wish was that his remains should be cremated. The corpse was embalmed, but finally the family decided to bury it. A couple of weeks ago, Mrs. Rosetta Kronberg, the widow of the deceased, thought that his last wish should be carried out. Negotiations were begun with the Leanoyne furnace, and the remains were brought here. Yesterday the incineration took place in the presence of the family only.

BLOOMINGTON, III., October 22 .- Ex-Vice Presdent Davis arrived home yesterday from a pro-

Ident Davis arrived home yesterday from a pro-tracted visit to his wife's relatives in North Caro-lina. On hearing that the lessees of the Drury Opera House, owned by him, had rented it to the Jesse James bandit combination, became very much earaged and will prevail upon the CityConn-cil to prevent the appearance of the company next Friday night. It is probable that the council will refuse to grant a license, as most of the Illinois towns and cities are doing.

(Salt Lake Tribune.)

A Mormon settlement in Idaho is five miles

ong, extending from Clifton and Oxford. It is called Stringtown and the homesteads are so taken up that the residents are within 300 feet of each other and the farms are mere strins of land, from 250 to 300 feet in width. This land was taken up in this manner to give every settler frontage on the public road.

BROOKLYN, October 22.—Shortly after the death of the wife of Jer-minh Duane he informed Sarah

F. Duane, who always supposed that she was his daughter, that she was only a waif whom he took in in 1855. He turned her from his house, and sle sued him for the value of her services at the rate of \$10 per month after she was 21 years old. The jury today awarded her \$300.

Walked to Her Death While Asleen

RICHMOND, Va., October 22.-Last week Miss

Eudora Jones, a beautiful young lady, aged 17, daughter or a wealthy citizen, fell from the third floor of her father's residence into the hall below, and was instantly killed. She was walking in her

WASHINGTON, Penn., October 22.-This morn-

Thirty Men Precipitated Into the Water and Eight of the Number Injured.

Putting a Sudden Stop to the College Fall Races.

What might have been a terrible calamity occurred at the Harvard boat-house Saturday. Just as the eights were ready to start for the scratch races the balcony of the boat-house gave way, precipitating over thirty men into the mud and water below. Eight men were injured more or less seriously, and twenty-five others are drying their clothes and bathing their bruises and

The balcony is on a level with the second floor of the building, is about fifteen feet above the plazza extension of the first floor, and extends the whole length of the boat house. From the plazza three long bridges extend to the large float in the river. The tide was about half flood at the time of the accident, and the distance from the plazza to the water at the river bank was about ten feet. The four upper-class scratch crews had just got into line near the lower bridge, and A. T. French, '85, the judge at the fluish, was at his position in a dory up stream towards the Brighton bridge. Very few students were on the hower plazza of the boat house. The majority of the spectators were on the balcony above. There were about seventy-five students here, and some twenty-five others had climbed to the roof to get a better view of the course. All was expectancy and good cheer. The upper class men were expected to make an exciting race, and the Ireshmen, of whom five eights were to row later, were looked to for untold amounts of sport. The eyes of all the spectators were turned eagerly to the place of starting. Suddenly of the building, is about fifteen feet above the

This dismai mass constantly quivered with loud cracking noises, mingled with the roar of the water which pinnged and spouted up around it.

The passengers, men, women and children, succeeded in climbing out of the canted cabin upon the upper deck. So steep was the floor that several of the ladies on the lower side had to put chairs one above another to enable them to reach the door. The water had soon begun to enter the cabin on the lower side, and one lady among the latest to escape was waist-deep when dragged out through a hole in the roof by the captain. All the occupants of the cabin were fortunately extricated, and for the first time since the catastrophe grouped upon the summit. With the assurance that the wreck rested on the bottom and could slink no deeper, the unfortunate people began to hope that they might yet be saved, when a new horror was dashed upon them. The store in the sacon had been overturned when the boat careened, and the wreck had taken fire. Already the blue smoke was seen curling up from below, and in it, flickering and vanishing like the tongues of snakes, were flames. The sense of what might presently happen sickened every heart, but the stage of wha fright was over, and, recovering their self-possession, the male passengers tell to with the grew and family the flames. the plank flooring broke in the middle, and thirty men or more were precipitately dropped into the mud and water of the Charles. An indescribable scene of confusion followed. Those who were left on the ends of the balcony and those who had climbed to the roof piled down on the piazza and the bridges, into the mud even, to rescue their

the bridges, into the mud even, to rescue their friends.

The crews down the river did not wait for any word to start now, but literaily pulled for life dip to the floats. The strong arms and ready hands of the crews were soon hard at work with the others. Captain Perkins of the 'Varsity crew took the direction of affairs, and coolly got all the work possible out of his willing lieutenants. Half a dozen men were pulled helpless from the pile of planks, and a dozen others diagged themselves, terror-stricken, from the mul. The most seriously injured were laid on the boat-blouse floor and brandy and water brought for their relief. Physicians and carriages were immediately summoned, and the house was weleared of all who were not at work caring for the injuned. Drs. Farnham, Ela and Vauch soon arrived and did all that could be done to help matters.

Fight men, it appeared were seriously injured.

rived and all that could be done to help matters.

Eight men, it appeared, were seriously injured and a dozen others were bruised and scratched more or fess. Through wettings, lost umbrellas and spolled hats were thought nothing of. The Injured.

C. T. Hardwick, '84, had the wind knecked out of him, probably being struck by a falling post. were thought to be all right. He was able to walk

before the life-savers, from the station three-quarters of a mile away, were alongside, red and wet with their tremendous row, so prompt were they to bring deliverance to the company u, on the wreck. With their keen instinct for danger, they had scented disaster to the vessel almost before its first beginning, and had lost no time in launening to the rescue. When they toamed up alongside she had just sunk — fortunately in comparative shallows — 400 yards from shore, and Lay, as afready described, beeled over, with the lower part of her hurricane deck under water. Upon the slanted upper part—the only portion of the wreck not submerged—they saw her passengers and crow, 105 persons in all, a pallid and trembling assemblage, who welcomed their appearance with cries and imploring gestures. Not a moment was lost. Both boats dashed up to the edge of the half-sunk deck, the keeper shouling to the people, "Get into these lifeboats quick!" A door was wrenched off the cabin for a gangway plank, and on this incline the people began to slide down into the boats, the women and children first, and the work of the rescue began with fury. It was not known at what moment the eabin top might fall to pieces or be torn off by the waters, so that the inoment a boat was filled she raced for the Indiana shore, 400 yards away, discharged her eargo of saved souls and tore back again for another load. In this way about twelve trips were made and eighty persons were landed by the men of the station. The remaining twenty-five were pieked up in the water, some of them a mile or two down the river, clinging to casks or boxes, a number of skiffs and boats having arrived upon the scene were thought to be all right. He was able to walk, but was assisted to a carriage.

J. A. White, '84, was fift by a post in the small of his back a little to the side. He walked easily but suffered some pain. He may be injured slightly internally.

H. R. Curtis, '85, was also hit in the back and badly lamed; but he talked cheerfully, and did not think his injury at all serious.

C. S. Hamhlu, '85, was hit in the head and nose and knocked senseless. He came to himself in a short time, but still was rather dazed.

G. A. Stewart, '84, had his knee sprained and got a rap in the forehead. Otherwise he was considered all right, except that he left rather faint.

F. S. Mead, '87, was probably hurt the worst of all. His head was badly bruised over the right eye, and his knee was jammed. The extent of his water, some of them a lime of two down the river, clinging to casks or boxes, a number of skiffs and boats having arrived upon the scene as the life-saving work went on. No one perished, and the life-saving crew were divided between exuitation at the success of their own valiant efforts and wonder that a wreck so complete and utter should have happened without the loss of a single life. In addition to the rescue of life, the life savers by persistent effort managed to save \$5000 worth of freight and baggage. The men who made themselves the lions of the day and popular in that vicinity for life were boatmen Edward Farrell, John J. Tully, Jonn F. Gillooley, Joseph Martin and Captains William M. Devan and Jim Duffy.

All these incidents might be placed side by side with hundreds of others, each one making a little draina by itself, in nearly all which human life depended upon the courage and skill and endurance of the employes of the life-saving service.in all parts of the country. eye, and his knee was jammed. The extent of his injuries cannot yet be fully determined. Dr. Ela attended him. E. H. Allen. '87, had his arm broken, and was

E. H. Allen, '87, had his arm broken, and was badly used up generally. But Dr. Vaughn, who gave him his sole attention, thinks that his ribs are all right. Allen bore up manfully under his suffering. Dr. Vaughn went home with him.

A. H. Drake, '87, was jammed in the back and slightly bruised in the forehead, but his injuries are believed not to be serious.

All the injured were at once taken to their rooms in carriages. The doctors went away with the worst cases, and all are sure to receive the best attention.

A large crowd of the townspeople were attracted to the scene by the noise and confusion. The prep rations for the race were complete, but of course the excitement of the hour put all thought of rowing it out of the question.

WEATHER FOR FARMERS.

A Novel System of Signals for Their Guidance Proposed. WASHINGTON, October 22.-Mr. Alva H.

Doan, a clerk in the pension office, has in-Ing James Hannum of Highlandtown, O., and Miss Jennie Stevens of Antrim, O., were married. The officiating clergyman, Rev. E. R. Jones, had made an engagement in Pittsburg, and his train being late in getting to Wheeling, he was just in time to make the train for the smoky city. The couple hung on to him, however, and finally persuaded him to take the cars with them at Wheeling to proceed on his way by way of this p ace, which he did. As it requires a license to marry in West Virginia, the party waited till they had passed over the line into Pennsylvania. The ceremony was performed in the postal car.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., October 22.—When the accommodation train arrived at Utica yesterday, a middle aged man jumped from the train and asked if there was a minister near the station. Mr. Wayne happened to be shaking hands with Rev. Mr. Pettingill. A few words passed and then both entered the car. It took less than three minutes to make the traveller and a lady companion man and wife. The groom stood in one seat and the bride in another on the opposite side of the aisle. The groom said his name was Chapman, and that he was a widower from Ohlo. The bride is 31, and came from Northfield. They were acquainted in their younger days, and are now on their way to Ohio. Mr. Chapman had three tlekets, one of which he said was for his new mother-in-law, who was in the car. vented a method of displaying weather signals in the country for the benefit of farmers, which he will lay before the signal service officials. It provides for the adoption by the signal service of a system of signal flags, to be known as "Farmers' signal flags," which are to be displayed from the sides of United States mail cars, which pass rapidly and cautiously over the country on the great network of track. The flags will signal information as follows: A white flag meaning clear weather; blue flag, fair weather; red, doubtful weather; and black, stormy weather or high winds. The signals can be ordered up from Washington by telegraph, and the cost of the entire system, it is said, would be insignificant. vented a method of displaying weather signals

EQUAL RICHTS FOR ALL.

The Colored People of Georgia to Have Exclusive Rights as Well as the Whites. ATLANTA, October 22 .- Senator Brown, as pres

Georgia railway syndicate, announces that his policy under the attered condition of things, caused by the recent decisions, will be to make them more careful than ever that colored men shall have all their rights upon the train. He says colored men shall not be permitted to enter cars provided for white ladies, but that comfortable cars will be arranged on the Western & Atlantic for both races, where they can travel comfortable. Conductors where they can travel comfortably. Conductors under his orders will no more permit white people to intrude upon the colored people than the colored upon the white.

CONSCIOUS IN HER COFFIN.

Mourners Horrified at a Funeral by the Resuscitation of the Corpse. BLACK RIVER FALLS, Wis., October 21.—The sensation of the day is the return to life of sensation of the day is the return to life of the young daughter of a wealthy man who had died apparently. On the fourth day the funeral was held. While the ceremonies were in progress Dr. Baxter of Milwaukee interrupted the services, declaring that the girl was in a trance. He attempted to resuscitate her, and the horror-striken mourners beheld the corpse rise up in the coffin with a terrible shiek. She is now convalescent, and states that she was fully conscious during the trance, but could do nothing.

BALTIMORE. October 22.—Mile. Nixon, the prima donna of Grau's French opera company, is prima donna of Grau's French opera company, is spoung, pretty, piquant and a brilliant singer, but she will not, hereafter, warble for American audiences. Nixon, while in New York, received the attention of a gentleman prominent in social circles, and a man of large wealth. She finally consented to fly with him to Europe. Manager Grau, who informed her that the only terms upon which he would release her were that the forfeit of 30,000 francs (\$6000) be paid to him in cash. To this the admirer of Nixon readily agreed, and the money was promptly paid.

RUPTURE

AROUND THE FARM.

Edited by ANDREW H. WARD.

SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING FALL WORK.

Owing to the long, dry and hot spell of weather during the latter part of July and through all of August and September, and early frosts which have prevailed in many sections of the country, there has been an immense loss of crops then

pasturage, stored hay and other fodder having in many cases to be used to make up the deficiency. Fortunately the hay crop was large, but it will all

Those farmers who provided for these annual recurring droughts by suitable crops to mitigate their effects will have hay to sell to those who do not provide for the contingencies of the seasons.

Potatoes, if ripe, should all be harvested before
the fall rains come upon us, as they are then of much better quality and keep better through the winter, and are cleaner when put in the cellar

than when dug after heavy rains.

If there is any apprehension of rot among the potatoes, a sprinkling of slaked lime upon them will prevent it and cause no injury to the

potatocs.

The most of the root crops should also be gathered, as they gain nothing after the tops have

been cut down by the frost.

Corn, if not already cut up, should be cut up at once and placed under cover or the fodder will lose in value; it will be a great saving of time to sort the corn as it is husked.

Materials for manure should be gathered to-

gether for making compost heaps, and to serve for bedding in stalls and sheds.

Rocks and stumps can be got out, ditches

opened, to prevent the washing of the land through the winter. Fields that do not produce a paying crop of

grass should be ploughed up preparatory to a crop of some other kind; the furrow slices left by the plough are generally in a much better conditron to be acted upon by the winter frost and atmospheric agencies than if harrowed fine, and will only need cultivating before putting in a crop.

It is a good plan to topdress the mowing lands and orchards, and spre d the manure as drawn out instead of putting it in heaps; it is spread more evenly, and the work is finished so far as you go, and the results produced on the crops are much greater than if delayed until spring, when the press of other work often prevents it from being done to the serious injury of the growing

the cold and storms, and should not be allowed to fall off any in flesh. Young animals should be kept growing, as any check in their growth is an injury and productive of loss to the owner. The change from green to dry food is a trying time for all kinds of stock, sist on dry fodder. Milch cows should have meal and bran to keep up their flow of milk, and, if roots have been grown to supply them with succulent food during the winter, root tops will now be

Fattening animals should now be pushed. It requires a much less amount of food to keep up or increase their growth, or put on flesh, if kept in warm, well-ventilated quarters, than the same stock would if exposed to outdoor cold and storms. Warmth for farm stock, to a certain extent, is equivalent to an extra amount of food.

[A paper read by Rev. A. E. Sears at a recent meeting of the Fruit-growers' Association of the Santa Cruz mountains, and furnished for publica-

Santa Cruz mountains, and furnished for publication in the Rural Press.]

We are all engaged in fruitraising, and the kinds of fruits to be grown and how to prepare said fruits for the market are questions of vital importance. The kind of trees to be planted that will yield us the greatest profit has been discussed by this association, and it is to be hoped that others who are just starting fruit farms will profit by the experience of the first growers. It is no small degree of mortification to find, after waiting for years, that we have made a mistake in the kinds of fruits planted, and that nothing remains for us but to dig up and plant anew, or to work our trees over to the proper kinds, as some of us have to do. We think that mistakes have been made in seeking to raise too great a variety without ascertaining the kinds most profitable and hest adapted to our soil and climate. With my present experience, if I had to plant a fruit farm, I should have but few varieties, and those of the best.

For drying I piefer French Petite and St. Martin prunes, and Columbia, Washington and 'Coé's Gold Dewdrop piums; and to can, Yellow Egg plums. I should also raise the Italian Fellenburg prune, as it commands a good price in the city market. It is well to have a good variety of

apples, but the fewer sweet ones raised the better

prime, as it commands a good price in the city market. It is well to have a good variety of apples, but the fewer sweet ones raised the better, as they bring but a low price when sold green, and are not fit for drying. My opinion is that we can never compete with the valley in the raising of pears or apricots, and perhats not in cherries; but in other kinds we equal any part of the State. Having briefly answered the first question, I now come to the second. Some of our fruits find a ready home market at present, but the time is not far distant when the home demands for table use and canning will not consume one-fourth of the amount produced. The question is, How snall we find a market for our surplus, and how protect our slive our fruits for less than living prices?

To me the problem is easily solved. By examining the prices current, issued daily by our commission merchants, you can see what we can realize for evaporated fruits put up in good condition. Then, if three pounds of green French prunes will make one pound of dried worth 12½ cents, the amount I received for mine last year, you can realize about 3½ cents per pound for the green prunes clear of expense, and I think the other fruits I have named will pay equally well. By the oid process of sun-drying we could not do this, as the fruit was interior in quality and would not last, because of the germ life deposited in it while drying. The simple yet effective process of preserving the truit by evaporation exactly meets our wants, producing, as it does, an article entirely pure and tree from insect life, as all the germs are destroyed in the operation, and no unwholesome poisons can secrete themselves, as in canned goods. This process is certainly one step in advance of canning, as it but reduces the truit to syrup consistency by throwing off the moisture, while it preserves the natural flavor and saccharne properties of the fruit, and, when moisture is added in cooking, it assumes its natural condition when green.

varying continually through the action of the atmosphere, of temperature and of mosture. Its condition in respect to soluble and insoluble elements is in continual flux and reflux. Disintegration relieves plant food, moisture and capillarity transfer it, heat and frost have their action, while conditions of cultivation come in as well as a disturbing factor, not only in their mechanical relations, but as well in the removel of soluble material through the harvesting of the crops. The nitrates of the soil are subject to leaching, and ammonia and nitric acid are also added to the soil through the agency of rains. Phosphoric acid is changing from the usoluble to the more soluble condition, and again reverting back. The various elements which go to feed the plants are changing their position and condition in the soil, according to chemical and physical laws.

In respect to crops, plants themselves have different powers by which they are enabled to appropriate the plant food. The various actions and reactions between the plants and the soil are such that agricultural soil requires the elements of plant food in large proportions before the plant can be able to appropriate sufficient for its needs. A soil which contains the plant food sufficient for hundreds of crops, as determined by analyses may yet be agriculturally barren through the inability of the plants to reach the elements which, although absolutely in large quantity, yet are relatively insufficient in the regions accessible to the plant. In such a case the addition of a small quantity of the plants to reach the elements which, although absolutely in large quantity. The physical conditions of the soil also assume a great importance, oftentimes in their relations to atmospheric changes deciding, for the location, whether the plant shall grow or fail, rrespective of the quantity of the plant food conained within the soil.—(The World.

WHOLESALE CASH PRICES OF FERTILIZING WHOLESALE CASH PRICES OF FERTILIZING

MATERIALS IS FOR:

sulphate magnesia.

Can this industry be largely increased in Calfornia with profit to the producer? Is not the present product on of fruit in this State about equal in amount to the ability of the producer and equain amount to the ability of the producer and the manutacturer of canned and dried fruits to handle without loss or waste? The answer to these queries is one of serious import to all interested in this important industry. The erop of the present year, although deemed a short one, taxed the labor capacity of the State to the utmost to fit and prepare it for shipment to the world's market.

market.

If such was the situation this year what will it If such was the situation this year what will it be with full crops two or three years hence, when the numerous young orchards now just coming into bearing will be producing full crops? The labor is not now in the country to successfully handle such an increase of production. Will the demand for labor to meet and handle this increase of production be responded to when made? If so, where from? Not from China, for the Chinese are debarred from coming here. From other and o.der States of the Union? The laborers of those States are as well or better paid where they now are than similar laborers are paid here.

From Europe? The immigration aid societies have had an existence for years among us, and for the last two years have been stimulated to increased, activity by the earnest exertions of the San Francisco Boara of Trade. Yet what has been accomplished in that way toward supplying the labor market? Simply nothing. If a few laborers have been induced to come here by the exertions and representations of these immigrant associations, they have no more than taken the places made years by the death, removal or retirement.

and representations of these immigrant associa-tions, they have no more than taken the places made vacant by the death, removal or retirement of previous laborers. Judging, then, the future

by the past, we have better to hope for from that quarter.

Well, what then? The Chinese laborers in the country are rapidly diminishing in numbers. Some 10,000 have left the State the last year, and but few returned; so that the continuation of that class of laborers in the country, to any appreciable extent, cannot long be expected. Our other avenues from which to draw our labor supplies closed or closing up, we are thrown upon the home supply. Is that sufficient, and will it be sufficient? During the rush of business the present season the canneries were all short of operatives to timely work up the large purchases of fruit they had made. As a consequence they stopped buying, and for weeks the fruit market was glutted with. an excess of fruil. As a consequence, much fruit was wasted and lost. But it this excess of fruit had been retained in the orenard; sould it have been dried with profit to the orchardist? Perhaps it might have been this year. But will it be in a year or two more, when twice or thrice this year's crop will be grown? Undertake, for histance, to dry a crop of apricots. To make a good dried apricot the fruit must be ripe, and when ripe must be handled, or decay sets in and it becomes worthless. Then, to dry a crop of apricots a force sufficient to handle it as it ripens must be on hand. Now, it wil keep one competent operator very busy during the ripening season to handle one ton of apricots. Now, multiply this by the thousands of tons of apricots which will in a few years be grown in the State, and it will be seen at a glance what a vast amount of labor will be required to handle that one crop. All this, too, in adaction to the labor required to pick it and haul it from the orchards. But this is not all. Labor is required, and must be had, to secure the other products of the farm and orchard maturing at the same time. Now, i submit, is there any fruit district in the State which can supply such a demand on its labor power? If there is not it cannot be supplied from the neighboring towns and warter. Well, what then? The Chinese laborers in the

ing. Every one who uses milk or butter will have to pay a part of the penalty for slaughtering these thousands of young calves, each of which. If brought to maturity, might produce in the natural course of her life food amounting to many times her own weight and value. Killed at the age of six or eight weeks, she will yield at best a few pounds only of not very nutritious food.

Just how a reform may be brought about in this matter does not appear. The dairyman can scarcely be expected to feed a calf milk worth more than that calf will be worth when weaned, even though he may fully realize that there is here in the West a strong demand for all thrifty calves at prices which cause such animals to be brought hundreds of miles from the East. He may believe that the supply of cows in this country is much below the wants of the rapidly-increasing population, and that beef and milk and butter must rise in value year by year, so that a few years hence in value year by year, so that a few years hence each cow will become much more profitable than she would be now, but he will probably continue to sell his young stock to the butcher as soon as it shall have become old enough to kill for food.

I was glad to read the well-written article upon winter rye, which suggests that by far too little attention is given by the average farmer to this attention is given by the average farmer to this important crop; but enough was not said for it. For the past fifteen years I have had more or less to do with rye, having had from thirty to forty acres at a time for various purposes, and this fall shall exceed this latter amount. The uses it can be put to are as varied as any crop the farmer can turn to, and unlike some others, he can rarely look at it in an unsatisfactory way; i. e., no profit. There is nothing that can be got at by stock so early or late in the season, as a pasture, and it makes excellent feeding for calves as well as cows. Ten acres, put in a year ago, in six weeks' time There is nothing that can be got at by stock so early or late in the season, as a pasture, and it makes excellent feeding for calves as well as cows. Ten acres, put in a year ago, in six weeks' time gave abundance of feed for eleven head of stock until late in the fall, taking them off in time for about two weeks' growing, to cover ground before coid weather sets in. The same piece was good feed again in the spring by April 20, and the same stock could not keep it down, and when it got short there was a good crop left for ploughing in, which not only benefits the land, but keeps it free from weeds, etc. Cows not only give a good flow of milk, but the butter is of good quality and color, and at the early date above brought the highest market price. Have never seen any bad results from this feed, but would at first give cows a half-day's time on it. Where one has not the land to pasture like this, an acre or so, to begin cutting in May, while young, can be fed in the barn with good results, and cut and cured soon after it begins to head out yields well. I have had both horses and cattle clean it up with a relish in winter, and at a time when they like a change as well as man. As alluded to by Mr. Warner, old, worn-out pasture land is benefited by the crop, even when taken off, and I will add, better still, if ploughed under while green; and I shall drill this fall, for this purpose alone, twenty acres, feeling satisfied that it well repays the labor. I, too, have found that it feels quickly a little fertilizing (though never disappointed when none was used), and that from 300 to 500 pounds, ground bone drilled in with the rye have given the best of results, the straw standing up stout, and when threshed, turned out nicely. As a crop, it does indeed pay well, the straw ranging in this locality from \$15 to \$20 per ton, and kave known it very much higher, and the grain from seventy-five cents to \$1. I nave also found the grain good for feeding, and, as said, when mixed with corn, both are the better for it, and have with corn, both are the better for it, and have been feeding it very satisfactorily for several years to horses, cows and hoss, ranking as to feeding value ahead of Indian corn and sats, though nearly equal. In conclusion I would say, any one trying a few acres will soon learn, by a judicious use, whether or not it has been overestimated, and, still more, all the uses it can be put to.—[Mirror Farmer.

It is always desirable to have a field or lot of grass for a pasture, even when feeding for soiling. It is better to have two or three lots, so that the cows can be changed from one to another, and when these have been well manured to plough them and have another field to pasture. Clover and throothy and orchard grass are the best pasture. It is not necessary by any means that cows kept for soiling should remain in a barn or small yard all the time. On the contrary, it is advisable to have a part of the ground in pasture, in which the cows may be fed green fodder brought to them, mainly for the purpose of manuring the ground and bringing it around in a regular rotation. It is obvious that this will be a saving of labor, because the fodder will not have to be carried so lar, and the manure may be spread over the ground instead of having it dropped in the barn or yard and hauled to the field. The crops grown are rye sown in the fall, oats and pease, or barley and pease, or tares sown early in spring and in It is better to have two or three lots, so that the or yard and hauled to the field. The crops grown are rye sown in the fail, oats and pease, or barley and pease, or tares sown early in spring and in successiou, a piece weekly, until May. Then sweet corn of an early kind is planted, which is ready in July; then a medium sweet corn and the late kinds planted in succession. An acre of mangels should be grown for winter feeding. Five cows would require the following: Five acres or rye sown now, for spring pasture and cutting until the grass (two acres) is ready. Some of the ground will be cleared in May, and should be manured and ploughed at once and planted to early corn. In April two or three acres fall ploughed should be sown to oats and pease or bargley; this will come in early in July, after the grass is eaten down. All the rye ground is planted to corn. Late in July the first corn is cut, and immediately replanted or sown to millet, and, so, on until the 1st of August. The oats ground is also sown to corn. And so on, every rod of land is kept in some crop all the time. At least one acre is sown to mangels or Lane's sugar beets in May, Corn fodder is cheaper and better than hay. Probably two acres will be required at first for each cow, but less in time as the land becomes richer. As a rule it is better to grow fodder only and keep more cows, and buy the meal to feed with the fodder. Two crops of fodder can be richer. As a rule it is better to grow fodder only and keep more cows, and buy the meal to feed with the fodder. Two crops of fodder can be grown where one crop of grain can, and the extra fodder is worth more than the grain will be. The seed is sown thickly for fodder. Four bushels of rye to the acre; the same of oats, Corn is plauted in rows two and one-half feet apart for the small kind, three feet for the larger, and about eight stalks to the foot; that is four seeds every six inches apart. Two and one-half to three bushels of seed are required for an acre. Six pounds of mangel or beet seed and two pecks of millet are also used to an acre.

also used to an acre.

Early Pullets. Pullets hatched in early spring are the most valuable both to the fancier and average farmer, for with good care and judicious feeding they will begin laying in October or November, and perhaps begin laying in October or November, and perhaps before. By having commenced before winter has fairly set in, says a writer in a contemporary, they will continue to lay throughout the winter, when eggs are worth three times as much as they are at any other time of the year, provided they have a warm shelter from winter's cold. Then, too, when early sitting time comes again next spring, they will have laid several sittings of eggs, and if mat d to a good healthy bird, the eggs will be as large as from adult hens. Pull-ts hatched late are almost worthless as breeders next spring, for they will be small when winter sets in, and get stunted by cold weather; and when sitting time comes in the spring they will only have commenced laying, and the eggs will be worthless for hatching purposes. And if they hatch at all the chicks are liable to be weakly and not strong, as they would be if coming from older hens.—[Farm and Home, England.

sides, river mind be trainfollo, or copy what, and the control section for the control of the co

selection, in changing for the better the properties of the seed he uses. As between a distinctively good seed and a distinctively bad seed there may be a difference of double the crop harvested, and in some classes of plants the difference in the value of the crop harvested may be manifold. A market gardener, to whom perfection of form in his crops is of the utmost importance, cannot afford to use seed of unknown quality when seed of known value can be purchased even at a quite high price. The farmer who is careful to save the best seed is thereby certainly obtaining crops at a less cost than if he were entirely careless in this direction. To save the best seed under any carefully-pursued system; must be a gain upon the use of no system at all, but unfortunately at present we cannot say in all cases just what system will give the best results. The experience of Hallett with wheat gives strong indication that selection from the plant is very far superior in potency to merely the selection of the Dlumpest kernels, by means of the screen. The principles which now seem worthy of recommendation in the improving of seed are selection from the plant, prevention of cross-tertilization or hybridization, and the careful selection from the product thus obtained.

Twenty per cent, is a small return for money invested in a farm and stock; \$200 for \$1000 or Twenty per cent. is a small return for money invested in a farm and stock; \$200 for \$1000 or \$2000 for \$10,000 is a very common income from a well-conducted farm, and there are abundant opportunities for doing better than that. Many a farmer has gone West and has bought land there which has paid him 160 per cent. for several years. Hop-growers, fruit-growers, poultrymen, bee-keepers, and even dairymen sometimes make 100 per cent. profit, and rarely less than 25 or 30 per cent. Let a farmer sell his farm for \$10,000 and put in a 20 per cent, mine, and get \$2000 a year income. He rents a house, buys his provisions and his fuel, hires a house or carriage when he wants to go out, and at the end of the year he will find his meome quite insufficient to keep him in the comfort he enjoyed on the farm, while at the time the mine is being worked out, and some day he is told "the bottom has fell out of it," and he finds all his money has fallen out with the bottom of his mine. No certain, sure and permanent investment can be expected to pay more than 5 per cent. nowadays, and all above that has proportionate element of risk in it. But what risk is there about a farm that is free from debt? The bottom never fais out of that, and one may securely enjoy it as long as he lives, and leave it to his children, knowing that a thousand years hence the scil will still be returning its generous dividends.

Pure air helps to make pure blood, which, in the course of nature, builds up healthful bodies. the course of nature, builds up healthful bodies. Out-of-door pigs would not show so well at the fairs, and would probably be passed over by judges and people who have been taught to admire only fat and helpless things, which get the prizes. Such pigs are well adapted to fill lard kegs, whereas the standard of perfection should be a pig which will make the most ham with the least waste of fat, the longest and deepest sides with the most lean meat. It should have bone enough to stand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and natural development in all its parts. Pigs which run in a range of pasture have good appetites—the fresh air and exercise give them this—hence they will cat a great variety of food and much coarser than when confined in p. ns. Nothing need go to waste on a farm for need of a market. They will consume all the refuse fruit, roots, pumpkins and all kinds of farm for need of a market. They will consume all the retuse fruit, roots, pumpkins and all kinds of vegetables, which will make them grow. By extending the root patch and planting the corn fodder thinner, so that nubbins will form on it by putting in a sweet variety, the number of pigs may be increased m proportion. The pig pasture will be ready the next year for any crop, and ten times the advantage accrue to the farmer than if the pigs are confined to close pens, for, as pigs are usually managed on a farm, but little manure is ever made from them.

Merry & Fish, the extensive buyers of seed cotton in New Orleans, estimate that the capital requried for a successful mill is about \$30,000, the quried for a successful mill is about \$30,000, the machinery cost ng \$20,000 and the balance being needed for buildings and working capital. This would have a capacity, if worked during the twelve months, of about 10,000 tons of seed, or, if for six months, 5000 tons. The first product of the seed is the lint left on it by the gins, which average twenty-two pounds to the ton of seed, and sells at five and one-ball to seven cents a pound for cotton-batting. The next product is the hulls, which are used for fuel, and which yields seventy pounds of ashes per ton. These ashes are very rich in potash, and bring \$12 per ton. The mills yield thirty-five gailons of crude oil to the ton. This sells at the mills at thirty-five cents a gallon. After the extraction of the oil the seed gives 700 pounds of olicake, which sells at \$20 per ton.

According to this calculation, therefore, each

Estimated profit per ion.......\$11 13
Five thousand tons, at \$11 12 per ton, would make a gross profit of \$55,650. This certainly hooks very flattering, and leaves a wide margin for expenses and dividends.

Better Cattle Demanded. One of the most important evidences that farmers generally are now desirous of having better cattle is seen in the fact that when, how and then, at a sale of pure-breds, a few shapely grades are offered, these are usually taken readily, the bidding being lively, with no compliments from the auctioneer required. On such an occasion the prices for this class of cattle come weil up to those obtained for the plainer sorts of pure-breds. In fact, they sometimes go a little beyond uninviting specimens of the atter. This comes partly from the fact that the mass of farmers do not care to keep recorded catele. They have little faith in their ability to compete with regular breeders in selling their increase, besides not being accustomed to that class of clerical work which would reader them competent to keep correct records. At least they seem to doubt their ability in this direction. What stronger indorsement cound breeders ask for, as compensation for the painstaking care of a century, than that the gr. des or a given breed are always wanted at paying prices, provided the grading up has been successful in orluging out the evidences that all men want, namely, advancing individual ment? This is the highest proof that any one not a breeder of improved cattle can have of the advantages that accrue from building up and carefully maintaining the nighest cass specimens of the several breeds. These shapely, thick-fleshed grades are the very essence of health and vigor, comolned with the characteristics of the pure-bred in quite a degree.

a degree.

Raspberry Plants and Profits. After clearing out the bearing canes from the blackcaps we plough the spaces between the rows

barrel is rolled. Loosely packed fruit is much inbarrel is rolled. Loosely packed fruit is much injured in shipping. After packing the barrels should be turned on their sides and allowed to remain in the orchard or under a shed for some days previous to storing. It is important to know just when apples should be harvested. Winter apples are usually picked too early. If nost sorts are allowed to hang until after several good frosts and the leaves have largely tailen, they will be in much better condition for keeping or for sale. Rhode Island greenings, however, especially at the West, are apt to become overripe if left too long. Baldwins, on the other hand, ripen slowly, and should be harvested late.

Things Worth Knowing. Timothy seed should always be sown with wheat in the fall, or, if the wheat is put in early, a week or ten days later with the grass will be as well. Spring-sown timothy does not make so good a catch, and with a dry season will entirely fail.

After preparing wheat ground thoroughly it is a good plan to roll it down once more to make the seed-bed more compact. For winter grain the roller is more important than the harrow or cultivator, which loosen rather than compact the soil. A gentleman near Gainesville, Ga., has a cow 12

soil.

A gentleman near Gainesville, Ga., has a cow 12 years old that has not had a call in six years. About the 1st of December, every year, she goes dry, and in the following spring begins to give milk, yielding over a gallon every milking. The habit is kept up with the utmost regularity.

In the experiments of Sir J. R. Lawes of Rothamstead, Eng., he finds this year that his experimental plat of mangels planted for forty years on the same ground is much more thrifty than his main crop of thirty acres to which he applies both barnyard manure and nitrate of soda. He attributes the superiority of the small plat to the fact that every weed was destroyed as soon as it became visible. In this wet season he believes the weeds in the main crop took more nitrogen than was supplied by the fertilizers ap lied. This is worth thinking of by farmers. Manure costs too much money to allow their neutralization from lack of clear culture.

For the past six consecutivelyears, Mr. Smith has taken the first prize for Lima beans at the exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. It is not usual here to sow these beans in the open garden before the end of May or first of June, but Mr. Smith starts his in small boxes in his cool grapery early in May, and transplants them, a box to a hill, into the garden patch early in June, and thus secures a few weeks advantage in earliness over those sown out-of-doors. The boxes are seven inches wide at top, eight inches at bottom, and six inches deep, and are bottomless. He arranges them closely on his grapery floor, fills them with fresh earth and plants five seeds, eye downward, in each box. At planting time he brings in a barrow, lifts the boxes with a spade, and gently sets them in a barrow till it is full, then wheels them to the patch, which has been thoroughly prepared by deep working and manuring, and marked off into nils three by four feet apart. A little hole having been dug out in the middle of each hill, the boxes are eithed on the spade off the barrow, and set one in eac the boxes are lifted on the spade off the barrow, and set one in each hole, without in the least disturbing the contents; then the boxes are slipped off over the tops of the plants and the earth drawn up around the beans in the hills with the hoe. No winter wheat should be sown until sufficient frost has appeared to sear tender vegetation. Until frost comes the Hessian fly continues to lay her eggs, and if the worm gets in the wheat in the fail the crop seldom amounts to much.

The cherry tree is said to require a thin soil. Probably a better statement would be that it needs a dry, well-drained soil, and objects to the excess of vegetable matter which accompanies too much moisture, and which with many passes for fertility.

The use of commercial fertilizers will not pay on crops where the land is not put in proper mechanical condition. When farmers pay money for high-priced tertilizers they ought not to let the crop fail through lack of seasonable work on their part.
A neighbor who is very wide awake does all of

his ploughing in the fall, and in the spring har-rows his fields twice, and then plants or sows. He never reploughs in the spring; simply harrows, and his crops are invariably good, and his spring work

his crops are invariably good, and his spring work is easy.

Sows intended for breeding should be separated from those intended for the butcher, and fed a generous but not fattening diet. Select these with long bodies, straight backs, as having the largest number of teats, and these make the best breeders. When a good breeder is thus secured, she should have at least two or three litters, and as many more as she will breed without becoming unruly or getting any bad hab-

station, where the food given and the manure obtained were carefully analyzed, 95 per cent. of all the manural elements of the food consumed, in their manural elements of the food consumed, in their manure, solid and liquid. This is in accord with the Spanish problem, that "the hoof of the sheep is golden." With a view to the renovation of a worn-out farm, sheep is the most profitable stock that could be kept. They pay a large return in fleece or mutton for the food consumed, and the largest in manure.—[kx. Wheat should, it possible, be put in at uniform depth throughout the field, and all the better if very shallow. If portions of the field are mucky the drill will sink in these and cover the seed too deeply. To prevent this such places should be rolled two or three times exara, or until the surface has acquired the desired solidity. If the seed can be put in shallow enough wheat will stand the winter hearly as well on muck as on heavier soil.

Every barnyard should have a water-tub. It does not pay to let cows run a-field in the winter for their water. If possible, tap some mountain spring or st. eam. If you cannot do that, a hydraulic ram will force water over an ordinary bill from a valley stream. Some way or other, have water.

does not pay to let cows run a-field in the winter for their water. If possible, tap some mountain spring or st. eam. If you cannot do that, a hydraulic rain will force water over an ordinary hill from a valley stream. Some way or other, have water. Close planting of potatoes is coming into fashion not only with those growing potatoes, but with those growing small for market. If single eye are planted the tubers will be all of good size, and the hills in thenches need not be more than a foot to filteen inches apart. The grains of corn that grow on the ends of stalks with the tassel will produce new varieties if planted by themselves. It is in this way that many currous and sometimes valuable novelities are secured. Varieties produced from seed grown this year ought to be adapted to unfavorable seasons if the conditions of the seed affect the future; lant, as is generally believed.

In estimating the value of a cow for dairy purposes, it is well to consider first whether she is worth anything at all; that is, whether the income from her will more than pay for her keeping. There are many cows kept for their milk up to a good old age, which are really worth nothing. With the approach of cold weather stock of all kinds will need more liberal feeding. If animals are jastured it should be remembered that the first frost seriously diminishes the nutritive value of grass. Cows, especially, should be fed extra at this time to keep up the flow of milk.

From every part of England reports come of the increasing prevalence of disease among stock. With this experience the diminution of cattle and sheep, which has been going on for several years, must continue, and proportionably the market for American-grown meats of all kinds increase.

Make it a rule that every animal on your farm shall be profitable, or, as the phrase goes, "pay its own keeping." Apply this rule to all of your stock. Old hens as well as cows, buils and dogs as well as horses; no more that blind sheep than that ancient hog. If the creature pays no profit

so as to secure an early crop next reason. If the fail is late some win be ready for use before winter, in which case a later sowing should be made for on a well-drained soil manure is much more effective than where an excess of moisture prevails. The early part of this season the soil was so soaked that crops got little benefit from the manure, in many places being drowned out entirely.

manure, in many places being drowned out en-urely.

The feeling in favor of selling wool in an un-washed condition is gaining strength every year, and even in wool-washing sections the advantages and disadvantages of the system are being care-fully canvassed. Indications now are that less sheep will hereafter be washed in each succeeding year.

germinate. This is the most common cause of thin seeding. With the greatest care to deaply pulverize the soil the seed is buried correspondpulverize the soil the seed is buried correspondingly deep.

Farmers are often advised to set out trees in the fall. Unless the place selected is very much protected from winds it is better to heel in the trees and do the planting early in the spring. But the trees intended for next spring's plauting should be ordered now. They can be secured more promptly, of better quality, and oftentimes at a lower price than during the nurrying months of earling when nurserymen are busy with many

spring, when nurserymen are busy with many orders.

It may not be generally known that the sun-It may not be generally known that the sunflower (Helianthus annuns), which has lately been brought into such notoriety by the "æsthetic" school, has considerable claims to attention from an industrial point of view. Its somewhat nutlike secos—or as Baron Ferdinand von Muller describes them, "seed-like nutlets"—afford an excellent oil, which is not only useful as a lubricant for machinery, but is one of the best of table oils. The secus, again, afford admirable food for poultry, the siocks furnish a good textile fibre, and the blossoms yield a brilliant-tasting yellow dye. So highly does Baron von Muller think of the virtues

of the plant that he includes it in his list of selected plants suitable for acclimatization and industrial cultivation in the colony of Victoria. As much as fifty bushels of seedlings have been obtained from an acre of ground, under favorable conditions, and as much as fifty gallons of oil can be pressed from such a crop. When he states that about six pounds of seeds are required to sow an acre, from which such an enormous return is possible, it is searcely surprising to be told that "the return from a sunflower field is attained within a few months." The plants, the same authority states, prefer calcareous soil. Baron von Mulier, however, has not by any means exhausted the list of virtues which the plant possesses. The Chinese, who have so far appreciated its properties as to use its fibre in adulterating and dyeing their slik fabrics, and its oil not only as a lubricant but as an illuminant, state that its flowers supply the best bee food, and that the "cake" left after expressing the oil is superior to linseed cake as a food for cattle. The leaves are also employed as a substitute for or for mixing with tobacco, and as an ingredient in soap manufacture the oil is highly prized. In face of such testimony to its good qualities, it is interesting to know that several acres of land are to be sown with sunflowers in the Thames valley next year. Will the "æsthetes" discard the flower as the symbol of their faith when they find it is actually turned to commercial purposes?

Prepare the ground in fall; plant in spring. Give the vine plenty of manure, oid and weil decomposed, for fresh manure excites the growth, but does not manure it. Luxuriant growth does not ensure fruit. Dig deep and plant shallow. Young vines produce beautiful fruit, but oid vines produce the richest. Prune in autumn to ensure growth, but in spring to ensure fruitfulness. Plant your vines before you put up treibses. Vines, like old soilers, should have good arms. Prune spurs to one developed bud, for the nearer the old wood the higher flavored

either a branch or a tendril opposite it. A tendril is an abortive fruit bunch—a bunch of fruit a productive tendril.

Farmers should do that for which their farm is best adapted, and always keep in view the idea of doing that which will be the most profitable; never mind what course our fathers took; leave the "old ruts" and follow any course that will bring the most money, and at the same time keep the farm in as good, or an improved, condition. We must not forget to keep up the fert. Ity of the soil, no matter how it is done; it must be done, and the sooner we settle down to that fact the better it will be for us. There is one thing that the farmers of Mame should adout as a fixed principle, and that is never to sell a ton of hay, and we should try to find the most profitable way of feeding it. The above should be the general rule; but, of course, there are exceptions to this; some farmers are so situated that they can sell some hay and bring back to the soil its equivalent in stable manure or some other lertilizer, and make it pay them; such are only exceptional cases, and do not affect the general rule.

In making new lawns there are a number of simple rules to be observed, namely: 1, take plenty of time in preparing for them; 2, grade in oderately, rounding off sharp points or declivates; 3, underdrain; 4, plough and subsoil if admissible; 5, make the soil uniformly rich, deep and even; 6, harrow well and repeatedly; 7, make several inches at the surface fine, rich and melilow: 8, sow the seed early in spring, at the rate of two busines of clean seed per acre, raking, rolling or brussing it in, or sow chaffy seeds hive or six bushels per acre. Early in summer the surface of the ground will be a unitorm green, soon after which begin to now it, cutting high at flist, and once in two

acre. Early in summer the surface of the ground will be a uniform green, soon after which begin to mow it, cutting high at first, and once in two weeks, and, as the growth increases and strengthens, cut once a week. It is hardly necessary to add that the ground must be got ready in the autumn before sowing, so that the seed may be put in the first thing in spring. Established lawns should be mowed as often as once every four or five days during the rapid-growing season, and less frequently later. If cut often enough the grass need not be raked off, but left as a mulch, it is only when a taller growth is cut that raking is needed to prevent the dead grass from choking the lawn-mower at the next cutting. Late in the season set the mower to cut high, so as not to expose the roots. A well-made lawn will never need watering, as richness and depth of soil will obviate it.

viate it.

Have in the store-room, wood-house or granary

the se with long bodies, straight backs, as having the largest number of teats, and these make the best breeders. When a good breeder is thus secured, she should have at least two or three litters, and as many more as she will breed without becoming unruly or gotting any bad habit the sugar best for the manufacture of sugar is that the event and the sugar best for the manufacture of sugar is that the event and the sugar best for the manufacture of sugar is that the event and the sugar is mainly taken from the sap is extracted, are fed to stock, and so returned to the soil. The leaves and refuse, after the sap is extracted, are fed to stock, and so returned to the soil. The sugar is mainly taken from the atmosphere. The loss of fertility, if any, must result from washing of the line soil in whiter, as both these crops are taken off late in the fall.

Seeing inquiries as to what will make a sow quit eating her pigs, I will give what has proved effective in my experience, without fall, and I have known others to try it with sure result. Simply feed them all the sait pork they will eat. I san't it a little odd that so many farmers give pointry production so little attention? They will run almost any hobby that turns up but this. Poultry keeping is, however, no hebby, but an industry are, or are likely to be for a long time to come.

The annual criticism about feeding off the meadows is now in order. Some always say that thurists he hand, and others protest that it does no harm. It all depends on the character of the field; some can be pastured, others cannot.

Sheep return to the soil in manure the largest percentage of the manural value of the food consumed of any other animal. According to accurate experiments, made at German experiment status, where the food given and the manure obtained were carefully analyzed, 95 per cent. of all the manural value of the food consumed in their manure, solid and liquid. This is in 18° R. (207.5° F.) The loaf was then taken to a room, the temperature of which was 66° F., and temperature of loaf sunk to 73° F., and in twenty-four hours to 66°, and in thirty-six hours to 65.5°. In the first forty-eight hours it lost only two ounces in weight. After six days the loaf was again put in the oven, and when the thermometer had indicated its temperature had risen to 156° F., it was ent open and found to be fresh, and to possess the same qualities as if it had been taken out of the oven the first time; but it had lost twelve ounces in weight. Experiments were made with slices of bread with slimlar results, proving conclusively that new bread differs from the old, not by containing a larger proportion of water, but by a peculiar molecular condition. This commences and continues to change during cooline, but by again heating the bread to a certain temperature, it is restored to its original state. It is the mechanical state which makes new bread less digestible than old. The former is soit, elastic and gittinous in all its parts, and ordinary mastication tails to reduce it to a sufficiently digestible condition.

An unusual amount of smutty or spongy corn is reported this season. It is in part probably the result of sudden changes of temperature, hot, moist weather suddenly filling the stalks with sap to such an extent that the cells burst, and, of course, fungus quickly attacks the exceeding moisture. The smut is more commonly found on the ends of stalks, especially suckers, which, being in the shade, are less exposed to air and light. A tail stalk bending down is pretty sure to be affected in this way.

Dairymen find by reported large yields of milk and butter, that the possibilities for increasing the capacity of cows in these directions are far greater than they had suppossed possible. Every farmer has always aimed to select for breeding has not been carried on with any regard to system. So far, at least, as securing the services of the best bulls this improvement is within the reach of every far

far, at least, as securing the services of the best buils this improvement is within the reach of every farmer, and will be taken advantage of by the more enterprising.

If a breeder has the misfortune to have his thoroughbred cows served by a scrub native buil, he can, in the second month, procure an abortion without any injury to the cow by giving her a dose of "corn smut."

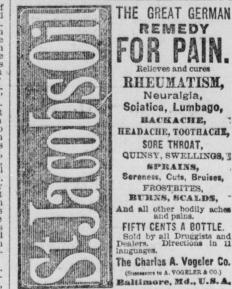
There is nothing now that looks so favorable as the dairy. If managed properly it will bring up our worn-out fields and will further increase the productiveness of soil now in good condition. Butter and cheese are cash articles; if properly manufactured, they will bring a good price, and there is always a market for them. We have a home market for all the butter we can make and for all the cheese; but if we should, by and by, have a surplus of cheese, the English markets are ready to take it, and at good paying prices, so there is no danger of overdoing in this business. Steers and young stock can be kept profitably, and in some cases and under some circumstances they are as profitable as any other stock.

Rye, for early spring feed, may be sown up to November. It is the hardiest grain grown. It will sprout at a very low temperature, and the hardest frosts will not injure the young spires. If it does not make its appearance before the winter, it will start very early in the spring, and for a succession of feeding it may, therefore, be sown up to the last moment. The work is then done, while it could not be done in the spring for weeks after the time when the seed will have started growth. The sheep industry of this country is carried on in a variety of ways, one of which appears of a very temporary character. Within a radius of fifty miles of our large cities, flocks are selected every year to raise one crop of lambs, and then to be '4 to the butcher, thus closing out the tran. Ition within the year, ready to repeat the operation the next. These sheep are also to be fattened themselves, and sold in two or three months after the lambs. Com

Rhubarb may be preserved by cutting the stalks in small pieces as for stewing and then stringing and drying like apples.

Moisture is necessary to render manure quickly available to the roots of the crop it is intended to nourish. If the furrow is made a grave, and the manure buried in it, a "very wet rain" will be rerequired to reach and dissolve it. If it is applied to the surface and harrowed in, a moderate rain will accomplish this. There's a point in favor of top-dressing that perhaps you hadn't thought of.

A Maine correspondent characterizes, with deserved severity, the gambling expedients at socalled agricultural fairs, from the racing-ring to the side-shows, all of which are demoralizing to young people, and to a good many old ones as well.



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Ext. ignatice armare (alcoholic) 2 grains.
Ext. ignatice armare (alcoholic) 2 grains.
Ext. ignatice armare (alcoholic) 2 grains.
Mix.

Ext. leptandra, 2 scruples.

Glycerin, q. s.

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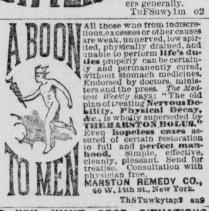
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AT BULL RUN.

"Carleton's" Letter From the Battlefield.

Who Were There at the Visit of the Veterans.

An Unreconstructed Southern Woman.

Major Barry's Mistake-General Porter's Inaction.

On to Richmond to the Music of a Band.

[Special Correspondence of The Boston Globe.1 BATTLE-FIELD OF BULL RUN, October 18. -On Sunday night, July 21, 1861, the civ-dized world learned that there was a locality in Virginia bearing the name of Bull Run, which was to be ever more historic. On that day the first great battle of the late civil war for the maintenance of the Union was fought-the victory won by the men who had set themselves to establish a confederacy, with slavery for its corner-stone. The shock of battle on that memorable Sunday was felt in every quarter of the globe. The world took sides, for the issue was not alone the perpetuity of the republic, but the march of progress, of liberty-a republican That day's fighting intensified government. uman thought and action in every land. In England and France the aristocracy and tradesmen took sides with the South, the common people with the North. In France Napoleon III. beheld in fond imagination the rising of an empire out of the ruins of the Mexican republic, with Maximilian on the throne, dependent upon the sustaining power of the bayonets of France. The manufacturers, merchants and shipmasters of England, the iron men of Sheffield, the gunmakers of Birmingham, the ship-builders of the Clyde, all beheld with joyful anticipation a golden narvest. Out of that battle came a single vessel from the docks of Birkenhead—the Alabama, which swept the American flag from the seas-a humiliation reaching to the present hour, with no prospect of its immediate restoration to its pristine glory in the commerce of world. Out of that defeat to the arms of the North four million people have marched to freedom and citizenship. Out of the havoc, humiliation and rout of Sunday afternoon-the republic has risen to be leader and teacher of the

Excursion to the Battle-Field,

Twenty-two years have rolled away since that engagement, but if measured by progress, by events, the two decades must be expanded to centuries. The men who fought through the civil war have often told their stories by the campfire. but during the last few months there has sprung up a strong desire on the part of both Union and Confederate soldiers to meet each other once more upon the historic fields, no longer as enemies, no longer as Union and Confederate, but as citizens of the republic, each recognizing the valor of the other. The visit of the New England veterans to the Shenandoah, the cordial reception, the graceful and courteous acts of Union and Confederate alike, doubtless had some influence in bringing about a meeting of the soldiers of both armies on the field where the first great battle was fought, and where a year later the Union army again suffered defeat. On Mon-day last nearly 200 veterans of both armies, from Washington and northern Virginia, representing Washington and northern Virginia, representing nearly every State, took cars to Manassas, for an excursion over the ground where the first and sec-ond Bull Run battles were fought. The Party.

The expedition was organized by Major J. H. Stone of Washington. Several meetings were held, and Major-General W. I. Rosecrans, though not in either of the battles, was elected commander, having expressed a desire to visit the field. The world think of him as doing good service in West Virginia at the outbreak of the war, as having won a victory at Murfreesboro, as having made a brilliant movement upon Bragg from Chattanooga, as suffering a terrible deteat at Chickamauga. Time has dealt kindly with him. His beard is whiter than it was, but there is the same genial face, the radiant smile, the bright enthusiastic eye, the erect carriage, and stalwart form, the pleasing and persuasive address, which made him the idol of his soldiers. not in either of the battles, was elected command-

General Longstreet.

In connection with the first battle of Bull Run the world first heard of General Longstreet in a very modest way, as commanding a brigade of Confederate troops at Blackburn's ford, in the very modest way, as commanding a brigade of Confederate troops at Blackburn's ford, in the preliminary affair of July 18. After the death of Stonewall Jackson he became Lee's most trusted lieutenaut, and if Lee had at any time fallen, it is altogether probable that he would have become commander-in-chief of the Confederate forces. He has come from Georgia to visit the spot where he began his career. The wear and tear of the four years' service in the field—the second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, all the battles from the Wilderness to Appomattox, his wound, the hardships and exposure, possibly the going down of the Confederacy, possibly the coldness and estrangement of those who fought by his side, over his early acceptance of the situation—all combined, have made him, in appearance, much older than Rosecrans; but his is a cordial grasp of the hand. His voice is pleasant, he is frank, open-hearted, kind to fowest as well as highest. One can understand how his soldiers were ready to go where he directed. He talks with much frankness of the events of the war. He has suffered without reply the obloquy and abuse heaped upon him by some of his old associates; been denounced as a traitor, as Judas, not so much for his acceptance of the situation, perhaps, as for his expression of opinion in regard to Lee's tactics at Gettysburg. He advised Lee to move by his right flank and get between Meade and Washington, and was opposed to Pickett's charge.

Another prominent member of the party is General Fairchild of Wisconsin, who was in Meredith's "Iron" brigade, as it was called in the second battle. He sits in the saddle as easily as he did twenty years ago. His countenance is fresh and fair. He is quick, energetic, and points to the positions of the different armies with accuracy. General R. B. Ayers.

It is a pleasure to take by the hand the *officer whose acquaintance I made in June, 1861; Commander then of Battery E, Third United States Artillery, whose guns opened the cannonade at Blackburn's ford in the preliminary engagement, who sent the Black Horse Cavalry flying when they came through the woods at the close of the fight on the 21st of July. It is laughable now to think of that charge, which the southern papers at the time likened to that of Balaklava. It was simply a company of Virginia borsemen who were good riders, and who dashed suddenly upon the demoralized and fleeing Union troops, but who were scattered by one or *two discharges of Ayers' guns.

Other generals present are General William Birney, General Henry J. Hunt, the latter had command of the artillery of the Army of the Potomac; General Broughton, General A. M. Wood. The members of the party represent regiments from nearly every Northern State. mander then of Battery E, Third United States

Visit to the Field.

At Wellington station, six miles beyond Manassas, wagons and saddle horses were in waiting. The farmers for miles around came with their

The farmers for miles around came with their teams and there was an admiring crowd of colored people present to welcome us.

Upon a hill near by a flag was fluttering—not the stars and stripes, but of the defunct Confederacy—a new flag, waved by a Virginia matron, who doubtless could not resist the impulse to show the Yankees that there was at least one woman in Virginia who had not forgotten the Confederacy. Did it disturb us? Not in the least; the party felt more like giving her a cheer. No doubt she was happy in standing by her colors. She is a type of a large number of women in the South who do not know that since Appomatox the world has moved on as never before, and that the Confederacy and all pertaining to it have turned to dust.

Driving northward, a ride of half an hour brought us to the old Centreville and Warrenton

once it was a great thoroughfare. Riding east, we came to the ground occupied by the left wing of Pope's army in the battle of August 28, 1862, known as the battle of Gainsville. To comprehend the battle, the scenes and incidents as pictured by members of the party, 1 must go back a little.

little.

To produce a map of the first and second battles draw a line northeast and southwest, the eastern end representing Centreville, the western end gainsville, the distance nine and a half miles. Four miles west of Centreville is Bull Run, crossed by a stone bridge. Three-fourths of a mile beyond is the Robinson house. Sixty rods further brings us to a two-story stone house and to a road which comes down from Sudley springs and church, oue north two miles. It was down this road that Hunter's division advanced in the first battle, Burnside's brigade leading, in which were the First and Second Rhode Island, Second New Hampshire. A mile north from the turnpike, on the east side of the road, is the house of Mr. Mathews, where the Rhode Island troops left their blankets A half-mile south of the turnpike, on the road which comes from Sudley and runs on to Manassas, is the Henry house where the fighting ended, not only in the first, but in the second battle.

The turnpike is in a ravine, through which flows Young's branch, and the Henry house is about ninety feet higher than the turnpike about ninety feet higher than the turnpike about ninety feet higher than the turnpike south, to Beth-lehem Church, just four miles distant, where Fitz John Porter was stationed when he received Pope's order during the second engagement. Running beside this road is a line of railroad exeavation and embankment, never completed, but along which Jackson's line extended in the second battle. A half mile north of the turnpike at Groveton is a stony ridge 100 feet higher than the pike, and which was Jackson's strong position. There is only one other locality that need be named to comprehend both battles—Bald Hill, half a mile southeast of Groveton, and of course south of the turnpike. To produce a map of the first and second battles

The First Battle.

On Sunday morning, July 21, 1861, the Confederate army under Johnson and Beauregard was in position along Bull Run, facing east towards Centreville. At Stone bridge was General Evans, with a regiment and a battalion, the only troops north of the turnpike except the picket line, ex-tending to Sudley, three miles. The Confederate line extended down the run to Union Mills, five

line extended down the run to Union Mills, five miles.

McDowell, detailing Richardson's brigade to hold Blackburn's ford, and directing Tyler with his large division of 10,000 to make a fein at Stone bridge, took the rest of the army except Runyon's division through the woods, northwest to Sudley. Instead of reaching the ford at daybreak, Hunter did not reach it till 9 o'clock.

It has gone into the histories that the Confederates were taken by surprise; that they knew nothing of the movement till Hunter was across the stream, but while we ate our lunch beneath the oaks in front of Sudley church, Mr. Cushing, who lives near, informed us that he was awakened about 3 o'clock in the morning by the axes of Hunter's pioneers cutting a path. "I hastened," he said, "down to the ford, crossed it, and informed the cavalry pickets of the advance." So Johnson and Beauregard had timely information. They knew of it soon after daybreak—probably as early as 5 a. m., for they had decided to cross Bull Run, move upon Centreville, and attack in force, and had written the orders when they heard of McDowell's movement.

The Two Armies.

The Two Armies.

We now know that McDowell had about 28,000 men and 49 guns; that the Confederates on the field were 32,000, with 57 guns; that at the critical moment in the afternoon Elzey arrived with 1700 men and two additional guns, while less than 15,000 Union troops participated in the attack.

The Battle,

It was past noon when Burnside, driving the Confederate pickets before him, reached Mathew's house. East of the house in the woods the conflict began. Evans having thrown his command into position, Bonham joined him, and Bee, Bartow and Jackson with their brigades made all

into position, boiling joined min, and bee. Bartow and Jackson with their brigades made all haste to take position along the turnpike.

The story can be told briefly. Stand with me at the Henry house. We are on Confederate ground and can see the whole field. It is a mile across the ravine to Mathew's—clear, open ground. The batteries here by the hour can sweep the plateau on which Hunter has deployed. His attack is vigorous. His lines extend east and west of the Sudley road. Evans and Bonham are driven across the turnpike, and Tyler crosses Bull Run just above the bridge advances and joins Hunter. Sherman and Keyes press towa d the Henry house. In the field, twenty rods east of the house, Bee's line begins to waver. He shouts to his men, "See, Jackson standing like a stone wall," and and the name becomes historic. A moment later he falls. Two small pines mark the spot. A little on the Confederate side. Due south from the further and we come to the spot where Bartow fell, house, in the edge of the woods by a rail fence, is Jackson's position. Jackson's position.

It is 3 in the afternoon. The Confederates

ht is 3 in the atternoon. The Confederates have been driven nearly two miles, and the tide of battle is turning against them. The road to Manassas is filled with fugitives, and Jefferson Davis, riding towards the field, hears woful stories of disaster.

disaster.

Down from the plateau north of the turnpike rumble Griffin's and Ricketts' batteries, the horses upon the gallop. They go into position at the foot of the hili and huri shells upon the Confederate lines. Griffin suddenly sees a body of troops in gray on his flack, rams home grape and canister and wheels his guns.

"Don't fire!" It is the order of Major Barry, commanding the artillery. "They are your supports."

Ports."
"They are Confederates."
"No, I know that they are your supports."
Griffin wheels his guns towards the Henry house. The next moment there is a roll of musketry and his own and Ricketts' horses and men go down, and Ricketts hunself. It is Elzey who has left the ears at Garrisonville four miles distant, and who has arrived upon the field at the moment when he is most needed. There is a short moment when he is most needed. There is a short struggle, but the tide has turned. The great mistake of Major Barry cannot be retrieved. The Union army has lost its aggressive force, and the retreat, which ends in rout, begins. In the councils of the Almighty it was to be as it was.

Incidents of the Battle. "Right over there," says Captain C. H. Lawrence, "was where the Second New Hampshire stood. I was the color bearer. There is where Colonel Gilman Marston was wounded, and where I myself was struck by a ball, which made a con-

From that spot Private Calvin M. Burbank, in From that spot Private Caivin M. Burbank, in the r. treat, shouldered a wounded comrade and earled him to the rear.

"This road leading to Sudley church," sald a citizen, "was thick with b ankets, cartridge boxes and muskets, and all around here there were wounded men."

wounded men."

"Down there is where Colonel Cameron of
the Seventy-ointh New Yo. k feli."
So the veterans paint the different localities. Recollections. I recall the march to Bull Run. I accompanied Tyler's division, which moved from Fall's Church Tylen's division, which moved from Fall's Church to Vienna, the first afternoon. I hear the music of the bands playing "Yankee Doodle." The sunlight is glistening from sword and bayonet. There is the steady tramp, tramp, tramp of the troops, as if upon parade. They are no longer in camp, but on the march that has begun, and they are on their way to Richmond. At nightfall they file into the fields, kindled their fires, and cook their coffee.

they file into the fields, kindled then these, and cook-their coffee.

Does any veteran recall the next morning—the upsetting of several hives of bees by the zouaves and the swarming out of the enraged insects, put-ting a regime t to flight? I see the men throwing up their arms, gesticulating wildly and running for shelter beneath a straw stack. How they make the straw fly! Horses and mules kick and

rear.

We come in sight of Fairfax Court House, upon the cupola of which a Confederate flag is flying. A squadron of Confederate cavalry is stationed in a meadow, and General Hawley, now senator from Connecticut, taking a Sharu's rife from the hands of a soldier sends a bullet towards them. It is the first shot of the campaign.

The Newspaper Brigade.

The rebels have fled, and we push on towards Centreville. We see the abandoned earthworks Centreville. We see the abandoned earthworks thrown up by Beauregard, with cannon peeping from the embrasures. The rebets, we conclude, have spiked their guns and fled. Up the hill in advance of the skirmishers rush the correspondints in their eagerness to get news, to find that they are quaker guns—logs of wood with "painted hoies." to represent the muzzies. The enemy is not there. How delightful it is this going to Richmond, to the music of brass bands!

When we went back to Washington we did not stand on the order of our going, but went! Of course we all wanted to get back to send the news to our readers, and we went as fast as our legs could carry us.

ould carry us.
I recall William H. Russell of the London Times. eating his lunch under the fence by the roadside at Centreville, who made all haste to get back, and who was not near the battlefield during the day, eating his lunch under the fence by the roadside, at Centrevilie, who made all haste to get back, and who was not near the battlefield during the day, but whose letter had a great effect upon the British public, doing more than anything else to make Great Britain hostile to the North.

Memory recalls the scene on the battle field at the Henry house when Elzey made his appearance. I beheld it from the roof of a house by the Stone bridge. Two great columns of sulphurous smoke rise above the two armies. I see the struggle at the Henry house, the falling back of the Union line, the advance of the Con ederates. Leaving my position I ran to Colonel McCook of the Second Onio and told him of the charge. A confused hum came to us from the direction of the Mathew house. A moment later there was a rush of fugitives. I see a hack containing some congressmen from Washington knocked into kindling wood by a passing cannon. What has happened I do not know, but that there has been disaster is plain. An absence of body just at the moment is as essential as presence of wind, for sweeping up through the woods is a body of cavairy, and I make the best time possible till I am beyond Bull Run. If lamentable, it was a comical scene—men white about the lips, panting for breath, running as fast as their legs can carry them—bac.

men white about the lips, panting for breath, running as fast as their legs can carry them—baggage wagons, hacks, cannon, ambulances, citizens, soldiers, horses, all in hurly-burly. That is the way we left the field. We altered our opinion about going on to Richmond to the music of the band!

The Second Battle.

Instead of one battle there were the engagements at Gainsville, Groveton, Manassas and Chantilly. Before touching upon them I must

make a few preliminary statements. August 13
1862, three days before McClellan left Harrison's Landing, General Lee started with the Army of Northern Virginia for the upper Rapidan, where Jackson was confronting General Pope. The latter, upon the arrival of Lee, retreated to the east lank of the Rappahannock. "Make a stand on the Rappahannock; I will send reinforcements," was the order of Halleck to Pope, who was greatly outnumbered by Lee.

On August 22, Jackson, marching along the west bank, due north, crossed at Sulphur Springs and made for Warrenton. In advance of him was Stuart, with 1500 cavalry, who tode to Catlett's station, and captured a portion of Pope's baggave train. Pope concentrated his army at Warrenton, upon which Jackson fell back, not across the river, but to take a new start for a long circuitous march due north fifteen miles; then tu ning sharply southeast through Thoroughfare Gap, in the Euli Run mountains. Pope and all his officers knew when Jackson had a definite nim, and his troops were on their way to accomplish it as fast as their legs could carry them. All through the day, August 26, he was marching southeast, and at sundown was at Bristol station, fifteen miles in Pope's rear, with 25,000 men.

"The telegraph line is broken," said the operator to Pope in the evening. Pope did not know, not an individual in the army knew that Jackson was taking quiet possession of supplies and destroying the railroad, but as soon as Pope found out what was going on, with great promptness he put his army in motion. On the afternoon of the 27th Hooker fell upon Ewell at Bristol did Pope comprehend that Jackson with his whole force had make half the circuit of his army, and captured 50 000 pounds of bacon, 10-40 barres of corned beef, 2-00 barrels of pork, 2000 of flour, Pope, McDoweil and other officers thought that Jackson would keep on south of the rail oad, complete the circuit and fail upon Banks, who was guarding the trains at Cailet's; but Jackson had no such intention; he knew every line ho flou

The Field.

The field is north of the turnpike, one mile from Groveton, nearer that hamlet than to Gainsville, on the southern end of Stony ridge, where the halfexcavated railroad crosses the ridge.
"General Meredith's brigade held the left of the

Colonel Dudley, one of the excursionists; "it extended over to that house, Mr. Browner's. I remember a chicken coop that stood there."
"Did you get the chickens?" asked a New York

veteran.
"Oh! no; a New York soldier was ahead of me!"
And the laugh goes round at the expense of the

"Oh! no; a New York soldler was ahead of me!"
And the laugh goes round at the expense of the New Yorker.

Standing on the summit of the ridge, we have a far-reachi g view westward the buil Run mountains, ten miles away. Thoroughfare Gap and Hopewell Gap, north of it, are to be plainly seen. We are to think of Longstreet coming th ough the depression of Hopewell and over the mountains. Eastward we see Groveton near at hand, and beyond it the Henry house.

Walking along the railroad excavation, we come to the spot where Ewell was wounded.

"I was holding his horse," remarks Major Thornton, portly of stature, with gray beard, who was on Ewell's staff. "It was dark, and we couldn't quite see whit you fellows were doing, General Ewell dismounted, went forward to the picket line, and was wounded in the knee. We carried him to the rear, and his leg was amputated that night."

"It was hot fighting; you folks were plucky," he added.

Battle of Groveton.

Battle of Groveton. The battle of Groveton was fought partially or the ground already described. On the evening of the 28th Pope's headquarters were near Blackthe 28th Pope's headquarters were near Black-burn's ford. He supposed that the main force of Jackson was near Centreville, east of Bull Run, and all his orders had been issued on that idea. He had not learned that Jackson had located himself along the railroad. At 3 o'clock in the morning, August 29, he sent an order to Porter, who was at Bristol station, to move toward Centreville at early dawn. The order was receipted by Porter at 5.30, but he did not move till 7, when he received a second order to move upon Gainsville. McDowell, who was near him, received a like order. They were to join their commands.

Clouds of Dust. In the west Porter beheld clouds of dust, and concluded that it was Longstreet advancing to Join Jackson, and in such a way that if he himself attempted to march as ordered, Longstreet would strike him in flank. But instead of its being Longstreet, it was Rosser, with his little force of cavalry, who, to deceive Porter, had tied brush to the tails of his horses, and was raising a temendous dust upon the road. It was a clever ruse. More, he dismounted his cavalry and deployed them along Porter's front. Porter made no reconnoissance to see what was behind the skirmishers, but took it for granted that Longstreet was ready to pounce upon him. This was at 11 a. m. Porter was on Dawkins' branch, just two miles from Groveton, when Siegel and Reynolds were alre dy engaged with Jackson's right wing, on a portion of the ground fought over by King. Porter and McDowell together had 17,000 men. Ricketts was near at hand with 7000, while Banks was not far off with 10,000, making a total force, which before sunset, by energy and promptness, could have been brought into position on Jackson's flank.

McDowell and Ricketts moved promptly in obe-

dience to Pope's order up the road leading to Groveton.

"Heit Porter," says McDowell, in his testimony, "in the belief, that Porter would put his troops in at that point"—that is the nearest point that he could get into line in connection with McDowell. Porter put his artillery n position along Diwkins' branch, sent his videttes into the woods to watch Rosser's pickets, thinking that they were Longstreet's, but he did not follow McDowell, nor did he move from the spot through the afternoon. McDowell moved promotly and was in the thick of the fight late in the afternoon, with Hood's division of Longstreet's command, which had just reached Jackson's right flank.

I shall not enter upon the controversy over Porter's inaction. I have merely stated his position, that he was only two miles distant; that McDowell, obeying the order, took part in the engagement.

McDowell and Ricketts moved promptly in obe

ment.

"That was a handsome charge—it was a plucky charge, which Grover made fipon us," said Major Thornton of Ewell's command.

Indeed it was, ano it was with a fearful sacr fice. The brigade consisted of the First, Eleventh and Sixteenth Massachusetts, Second New Hampshire and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania.

"Load, fix bayonets, move slowly, fire, then take the position!" was Grover's order.

We are on the railroad em ankment where the Confederates stood. Major Thornton describes the advance: the advance:
"Our c nnon raked them. The musketry mowed
them down, but they never wavered. They came
right up to the embankment, and we had it hand
to hend!"

to hand."

He did not say that the Confederates were driven back upon their second line, which is true. No supports were thrown in to help the struggling brigade, which was forced to retire with a loss of

rearly 600.

Farther east we came to the spot where Kearney fell upon A. P. Hill. The attack ought to have been made at the moment when Graves went in, but was not. All through the afternoon the battle raged, Jackson eagerly looking westward for Longstreet. Not till nightfall did his navance reach the field—Hood's division—to confront McDowell, who had also arrived, and who attacked with great vigor. For three-quarters of an hour the contest raged in front of McDowell, who was fereed to retire. What if Porter had been there with 10,000 men to smite Hood's flank? But he was in where he had been all day, and the battle of the 29th ended without result, Jackson barely holding his ground.

Manassas.

Manassas. It was Saturday, August 30. During the night Anderson of Longstreet's corps arrived and took

Anderson of Longstreet's corps arrived and took position south of the turnpike. Porter, in obedience to peremptory orders, had marched during the night up the Sudley road and was in position north of the turnpike. On the ground occupied by Hunter in the battles of '61, east of Porter, were Hooker. Kearney, King. Ricketts. Reno and Siegel. Near Bald Hill. south of the turnpike, were keynolds and McDowell. Not till 4 p. m. was Pope ready to attack. It was made with great vigor on Jackson.

"I must have reinforcements," we his despatch to Lee, who directed Longstreet to send him aid. General Longstreet, sitting on his horse, in response to my questioning, said: "I sent word to Lee that it would take nearly three hours for a division to react him; that I could do better. I saw that I could enfliade the Union line with my batteries, and put them into position and opened a heavy fire. It had the desired effect. In teu minutes it created confusion. I advanced them and moved around south of the pike. If soldiers find a force on their front flank they are naturally uneasy, and that was just what happened in the Union lines. I saw that the opportunity was at hand, for sweeping the field, and turning my brigades further round the end was accomplished."

It was modestly stated, but it was true.

The Last Struggle. We are at the Henry house. We are to think of the Union line as having been folded back, so that it fronts north, west and south. Hooker and Kearney are on the ground where Hunter ad-vanced in 1861. Porter is facing northwest, Siegel and McDowell are over by Baid Hill. facing

southwest; Sykes with the regulars is near by the Henry house, facing south. Two of Ricketts' brigades under James rushed from the Math ws house across the pike up the bill to the spot where Bea and Bartow feil, east of the Henry house. Schenek was near Bald Hill, and there in the thickest of the fight, Fletcher Webster, son of the great statesman, goes boldly down at the head of his troops, the Twelfith Massachusetts.

Longstreet put in Evans, Anderson, Kemp, Jones, Wilcox and Hoyt—six divisions. In one brizade 631 officers were killed and wounded, so fierce the contest. In one of Anderson's brigades, consisting of five regiments, every field officer but one was killed or wounded.

Sunset. Pope's forces are slowly but gallantly failing back towards stone bridge. There is one spot that must be held at all hazards, the Henry house hill, and here, where we stand, the struggle was most terrific. The regulars who are in the field east of the house, are commanded by men of piuck: Buchanan, a veteran of the Mexican war, who went through the storm at Molino del Rey—the King's Mil—and smash-d with his own hands the fastening of the door. Chapman, commander of the other batt-lion, was with him in that engagement, and there they stand, holding the key of the position, with MeDowell directing, and Globon with his brigade supporting. In vain are the efforts of Longstreet to d slodge them, and night closes over the scene with Sykes hoiding the key of the position.

The battle was over. Pope had fought Lee's entire army, greatly outnumbering his own, which had driven McClellan from Richmond. He had

The battle was over. Pope had lought Lee's entire army, greatly outsumbering his own, which had driven McClellan from Richmond. He had suffered defeat, but had not been routed. During the night he retreated to Centreville, where he was joined by Sumner and Franklin with 20,000 men. El ted by the victory, Lee sent Jackson to make a finnk movement east of Centreville, to increept Pope's only line of communication with Washington. It was boid, audactions.

"General Jackson sent for me." said Mr. Cushing, a farmer living near Sudley ford, the same in who had given the Confederates notice of McDowel's advance in '61.

"Can you guide me to Chantilly?" Jackson asked.

"Yes, sir."
So through the night of August 31, the farmer guides Jackson along a country road to the Little Run's turnpike, gaining once more the flank and rear of Pope. But the pickets of Sunner, who was east of Centreville, had their eyes and ears open and discovered the movement. It was a short battle, only three divisions of Union troops being engaged—Reno, Kearney and Stevens, the last two falling in the sangulary struggle which resulted in the repuise of Jackson. Incidents.

My note book is full of incidents narrated by the veterans of both sides and by the citizens.

"I had command of a company," said Major Fishenar, "and was out on the picket line. I heard horses' hoofs. It was about 3 o'clock, the night before Chanthly. I was close by a jair of bars leading into a road, and the hoofs were coming down the road in the woods."

"Ready! Aim!" and twenty musketmen almed at the bars. Three horsemen rode up.
"Hait!"

"I surrender," shouted the middle horseman, throwing up his hands. The other two wheeled and fled. I could not give the order to fire, for I should have killed my prisoner. One of them escaping was Mosby, as he afterwards informed

me.

"Who are you?" I asked.

"A chaplain."

"Do chaplains go armed in the Confederate service?" He had a pistol.

It was Rev. Mr. Landfeldt, a Methodist minister who had preached all over the region and who knew every road. He had accepted a position on some general's staff, although a chaplain. He was soon in the Old Capitol prison.

It was the co-operation of the citizens that gave Lee a great advantage.

It was soon in the co-operation of the citizens that gave Lee a great advantage.

Exceedingly i teresting and instructive is such a visit to the batth-fields of the war, for out of such narratives by participants on both sides we shall by and by have authentic data for history.

Back to Manassas, over roads tramped by hundreds of thousands of Union and Confederate, we read in the twilight only, wishing that the hours might be longer. At the depot the veterans gave three cheers for Rosecrans and Longstreet, and the train bore us back to Washington, with nothing but glad and good will in every heart.

CARLETON.

SHAKEN UP BY EARTHQUAKE.

Many Villages Destroyed Along the Turkish Coast-Disturbances Extend Some Distance into the Interior of Asia Minor -Over 2000 Persons Killed on the Island

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 17. - Tuesday's earthquake was the most severe in Anatolia, being particularly destructive on that portion of the coast which lies directly east of the island of Chios. All the villages between Chesmeh and Vouria were completely wrecked, and at least 2000 persons have lost their lives by being buried under the falling walls of their dwellings. An immense amount of property has been destroyed, the value of which it is at present impossible to estimate. Chesmeh was badly damaged, but no lives were lost. At Smyrna the shock was quite severe, and a regular panic prevailed, but the damage was slight. On the island of Chios the shock was alight. On the duration was short and little harm was done. The pecuniary loss to the city of Smyrna will be very great, but the loss of life will hardly exceed 300 persons. In the island of Chios, a few miles beyond the promontory, behind which Smyrna is situated, the shocks were felt with terrible severity. The first one occurred a most simultaneously with that felt in Smyrna. The entire 400 miles of territory of Chios seemed to be for the time but one undulating sea of earth waves following each other rapparticularly destructive on that portion of th in Smyrna. The entire 400 miles of territory of Chios seemed to be for the time but one undulating sea of earth waves following each other rapidly, ike the swell after an ocean storm. The subterranean rumble was followed so quickly by the terrible shock that the people were given neither time to fly nor to throw themselves into the arms of loved ones and bid them an everlasting adieu. Frightful noises succeeded the shock, terrifying cries, fearful howlings of human beings and crushed animals, a thick dust was diffused in the atmosphere, and the sky was darkened as in the darkest nights. The limestone rocks dotting the island were rent asunder, the beautiful vaileys seamed with enormous fissures, and the course of the streams which Irrigate the fertile plains suddenly changed.

Nearly all of the extensive wine cellars on the island were utterly ruined, and the loss to the owners will aggregate an enormous sum. At Kastro, the capital of the island, the castle built in front of the city as a means of defence in the olden time was levelled to the ground. Three sm ill slik factories were totally destroyed, and one cotton factory was damaged almost beyond repair. Of the town's population but few escaped some injury, and a large proportion were seriously hurt. The loss of life h Kastro will aggregate fully 900 souls. Most of the dead are Turks. In other parts of the island over 1300 people are so fair reported killed, and it is feared the number will greatly exceed the present estimates.

Along the coast of Western Asia Minor, or Ana-

other parts of the island over 1300 people are so far reported killed, and it is feared the number will greatly exceed the present estimates.

Along the coast of Western Asia Minor, or Anatolia, the shocks were felt with great force, and the latest reports indicate that the effects of the earthquake were very severely felt as far into the interior as Kulah, over uniety miles east of Smyrna. All the villages that lay between Chesmeh and Vouria are totally wrecked, scarcely a house being left standing to mark the sites of the many thriving places which Monday were scenes of life and busiling activity, for this is one of the busiest seasons with the people of the peninsula. It is estimated that about 3000 persons lost their lives in this part of the country.

Advices from the interior indicate that the loss of life in that section may reach 4000 souls, and will certainly number fully three-quarters of that estimate. The number of maimed will be very large. At Eskihissar the dead are about 150. From Sart the loss of seventy-five lives is reported. In Milassa the damage was slight and the loss of life will not number over fifty, the earthquake seeming to have spent its force near that point. At Geira the dead number about eignty. From many other visages similar reports are constantly coming in at Smyrna, and it is very difficult at this time to make even an approximate estimate of the loss of life.

The Porte has issued an appeal to the people to assist the sufferers by the earthquakes in Asla Minor, stating that 20,000 of the survivors of the disaster in that region have been rendered homeless.

FOUR INFERNAL MACHINES.

The Bearers of Dynamite Captured at Halifax-Thyy Have a Hundred Pounds of the Terrible Explosive in Their Va-

HALIFAX, N. S., October 22 .- Government detectives arrested here James Holmes and William Brackett, who arrived recently from william Brackett, who arrived recently from some point in the United States. They came by way, of St. John, N. B., to which place it is supposed that they went on the International line of steamers from Boston or Portland. They came to Halliax by steamer across the Bay of Fundy from Annapolis. They were searched when arrested, and in their possession were found four infernal machines and 100 pounds of dynantic stowed away in their valises. They made an attempt to relieve themselves of the responsibility of the valises, denying their ownership, but, unfortunately for them, keys fitting the locks were found upon their persons. They also had a copy of the Irish World of New York, with a fierce dynamite article in it, marked with blue penell. Before being arrested they went to the Parker House, paid a week's board in advance and took a room there, taking particular pains to have it so that they could both be together. When the detectives searched the room, burglars' tools, four revolvers, a quantity of fuses and various other paraphernalia were found. About two hours after they were arrested two other men called at the police station to see them. They were also arrested by the detectives and held to await examination. It is thought that they had some designs on the Alian line of steamers, that arrive in and leave this city, and there is little doubt that the demonstration was in some respects in connection with the forthcoming arrival of Lord Lausdowne, the stration was in some respects in connection with the forthcoming arrival of Lord Lansdowne, the new governor-general of Canada, whose reputa-tion as a tyrant among his tenantry in Ireland has been v-ry black since the troubles in Ireland com-

"Do Boldly what you do at all." Boldly do we affirm that Kidney-Wort is the great remedy for liver, bowels and kidney diseases. Rheumatism and piles vanish before it. The tonic effect of Kidney-Wort is produced by its cleansing and purifying action on the blood. Where there is a grevelly deposit in the urine, or milky, ropy urine the conserved kidneys, it always cures.

SHAMEFUL METHODS

The Tewksbury Committee Brought to the Bar.

How Counsel for the Defence Attempted to Discredit Witnesses.

A Shameful Scheme to Overthrow Important Testimony.

[In the article on the Tewksbury report which appeared in THE GLOBE of last Monday the uthor was made to say that the counsel referred to Mr. and Mrs. Dudley as "Ananias Dudley and Sapphira, his wife, without proof from the committee." It should have read, "without reproof from the committee."]

To the Editor of The Globe: In a former paper I showed by the record that the committee, for the purpose of discrediting a witness, not only misrepresented the testimony of the witness and of another by stating that there was a conflict between them when they were in exact harmony, but stated that in his testimony he had admitted a fact when his testimony was exactly the reverse of it, thus showing that if the vindication of the institution required it they were prepared to assert, and did assert, that the evidence was exactly contrary to what in fact it was; and, although I shall have occasion to show the same thing as to their report of other evidence, I propose now to refer to the especial mode of deice which was resorted to in relation to every witness who testified to any fact showing mismanagement on the part of the officers of the institution. The mode of the defence was thisand think I shall show that the majority of the committee sanctioned and encouraged it-to vilify and disgrace, if possible, every witness, however In my former article I referred to Mr. Dudley and gave the testimonials which the committee

had before them as to his character. A Preconcerted Scheme.

The attack to be made upon Mr. Dudley was to be that he was a liar. Of course this style of defence did not originate with counsel, but was suggested to him by his clients; and to show that this was the purpose, one who will take the trouble to examine the cross-examination of the witness, commencing on page 99 and continued to page 125, will perceive that substantially the entire cross-examination was based upon the idea that the witness was lying. Everybody familiar with proceedings in court knows the manner in which it was done. It is ordinarily done in the manner in which it was done in this case. The witness is asked a particular question, and give a concise and responsive answer. The question is then repeated in one form or another and in the mode perfectly understood, some ten or a dozen times, and ordinarily in the course of such inquiry there are intimations that the witness has stated differently at different times, and to different persons; with the hope and expectation that the witness will be intimidated or that the tribunal which is to pass upon his evidence will be weak enough to take the aspersions or insinuations of the attorney to be well founded. This, perhaps, will be best illustrated by a series of questions by the aftorney for the institution, with their answers. I begin with the last question upon the 120th page. It is well to observe the assumption of the attorney in the first question of what had been previously prepared, and although it is tedious. I propose to put down between twenty and thirty consecutive questions as illustrative of what I mean by examining a witness as if he were lying. The question referred to as the beginning is this: ommencing on page 99 and continued to page . How It Is Done.

Q .- Now, prior to this hearing, and this recital here of your testimony, to whom have you communicated what you intended to say here?

A .- To no one.

Q .- To no one?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Mr. Dudley, are you certain about that?
A.—I have told no one what I was going to say.
Q.—Why, you are down at Danvers, aren't you?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Haven't you told several persons down there that you were going to get a chance to go for the Marshes?
A.—No, sir.
Q.—Have not?
A.—Never.
Q.—Do you recollect having a conversation when you said you did not propose to go until you had been summoned?

A.—No, sir; no, sir; no, sir.
Q.—That you had got a little speech ready to redearse to this committee?

A.—No, sir.
Q.—The substance of which was that you came

Q.—The substance of which here with great reluctance? A.—No, sir. Q.—Nothing of that sort? A.—No, sir. Q.—Nothing of the kind? A.—No, sir.

Q.-Do you know Mr. Davy of the Danvers hos-A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Never said anything of the kind to Mr.

Davy?
A.—No, sir; but I can tell you what Mr. Davy

A.—No, sir; but I can tell you what Mr. Davy told me that you told him.
Governor Butler—Let us have it.
Mr. Brown—Wait one moment.
Q.—You never told anything to Davy as to what you were going to testify to here?
A.—No, sir; he is a person that I should not want to tell anything I did not want a second party to know, although we are on friendly terms.
Q.—You consider him leaky?
A.—Well, according to the way in which he disposed of what you said to him, I should infer that he was.
Q.—Anybody else down at Danyers that you

ne was.

—Anybody else down at Danvers that you have ever told anything to?

A.—No. sir.

Q.—Are you certain about it?

A.—I am positive about it—that I have never old any one what I was going to say here, in any early shape or manuer. way, shape or manner.
Q.—Weil, how did the Governor know what you

were going to testify to, can you imagine?

A.—I don't know from what source he optained his information.
Q.—But you had never told anybody? Have you made an affidavit as to what was the substance of what you were to testify to here?

A.—I may have said something to Mr. Innis

when he came down.
Q.—When did he come down?
A.—He came down some three or four weeks ago.
Q.—And you had a conversation with him?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Now, you say you might have—is it not a fact that you did tell Mr. Innis what you have testified to?
A.—I don't recollect what I did tell him.
Q.—You did tell him all you could think of at the time?

A.-No, sir.
Q.-Well, you told him a good part of what you could think of?

A.—I did not tell him but a very little.
Q.—But you did tell him something?
A.—I did not know who he was, what his office was, or what he wanted.
Q.—Did not communicate Q.—Did not communicate with him in any way as to what was to be said, or why he wanted to

A.-No, sir.
Q.-Mr. Dudley, you have no feeling against

Q.—Mr. Dudley, you have no feeling against Mrs. Marsh?
A.—No, sir.
Q.—No hostility?
A.—No, sir
Q.—Don't think she has ever wronged you?
A.—I have never had an unpleasant feeling towards her in the world.
Q.—You never told anybody that you had hostility against Mrs. Marsh, the old gentleman, or Thomas? Thomas?

A.—I consider her an object of pity.

Mr. Brown.—Never mind that, sir, I want to know whether you had any feeling against her.

Governor Butler—He is telling his reason for

Governor Butler—He is telling his reason for not having any.

Q.—What was it?

A.—I considered her an object of pity, a poor, old, infirm woman.

Q.—Now, Mr. Dudley, did you, since the first day of last November, have a conversation with any person in which you stated this in substance; that you proposed to get square with the Marshes?

A.—No, sir,

Q.—A conversation with any person in which you detailed what you proposed to testify to here, or at any hearing which should take place, if the Tewksbury almshouse should be luvestigated?

A.—I never expected to be brought before the committee.

committee.
Q.—I do not ask you that.
A.—I never said anything of the kind.
Q.—Never have?
A.—No, sir.
Q.—To any person?
A.—No, sir.
Q.—At Danvers or anywhere else?
A.—No, sir.
Q.—At Danvers or anywhere else?

One of the Three. Nobody can read that examination without either, first, that the witness had said something about what he was to testify, which would snow such hostility to the Marshes as to discredit his testimony. This cannot be the case, because neither Mr. Davy, to whom the attorney referred as one who had heard something of it, nor any other witness testified to any such thing. Or, second, that it was intended to intimidate the witness. But the reading of it is sufficient to show that he was not frightened. Or, thirdly, that there were members of the committee who either, first, that the witness had said something

were weak enough or wicked enough to believe what was instinuted by the attorney. Whether or not it answered this purpose, the reader will judge from the result.

Mr. Barker to Be Proven a Th'ef. Mr. Barker and his wife were called as witnesses, and inasmuch as the witnesses called in behalf of the public were classified as "liars, thieves and harlots," and as Mr. Dudley is to be the liar, by insmuation of the respondents' attorney, in the same move Mr. Barker is to e a tinef. Mr. and Mrs. Barker have had charge of an institution in Salem for several years, and they are well known in that city and esteemed as most respectable people, having the entire confidence of the public and the respect of all their acquaintances. But they were witnesses to gross enormities committed in that institution, and Mr. Barker having been called as a witness and dismissed from the witness-stand, was recalled by Governor Butler, who asked him five questions for the purpose of identifying a man and his wagon; whereupon, for the purpose of showing him to be a thief, the attorney for the respondents asked him the following questions, which, I think, every honest man in the Commonwealth will regard with indignation: harlots," and as Mr. Dudley is to be the liar, by

Outrageous Insinuations. O .- There are one or two questions in connection with your history which have come to me since you were on the witness stand I should like the privilege of asking you about?
Governor Butler-All right; I have no objection.
Q.—Do you know a Mrs. Houston in Boston,

A.—Mrs. Houston?
Q.—Yes; used to live on Shawmut avenue.
Q.—Do you know a Mrs.

-Do you know a Mrs. Messenger?

A.—I do.

Q.—And when Mrs. Messenger and her husband boarded at Mrs. Houston's, you were in the habit of going to the house?

A.—Yes, sir; I boarded there.

Q.—T at was when you kept a provision store, was those?

into the provision business, didn't you?

A.—I occasionally visued Mrs. Houston.

Q.—Now, won't you tell us where you got the stockings you were in the habit of disposing of in town, at the time you were at the Tewksbury mshouse? A.—That I?

A.—Hat I.
Q.—Yes, sir.
A.—Was in the habit of disposing of?
Governor Butler—I think the question should not be put in that form. It assumes that he did do

The witness - I should like to have him prove it. The chairman—This is in cross-examination. Governor Butler—You can't assume facts, even in cross-examination.

Mr. Brown—I will put the question so there will not be any difficulty about it.

Q.—Did you ver take any stockings from the Tewksbury almshouse and sell them in Boston?

A.—Never.

Tewksbury almshouse and sell them in Boston?

A.—Never,
Q.—Sure of it?
A.—Never; I am sure of it.
Q.—Did you ever take any liquors from the Tewksbury almshouse to sell in Boston?

A.—No, str.
Q.—Ever sold them to anybody?
A.—No, str.

A.—No. sir. Q.—Did you ever take any straw hats from Tewksbury almshouse to sell in Boston?

- 1es, sir.
-And never told Mrs. Messenger so?
-Yes, sir; I never told her any such thing.
-Sure of that?

A.-Yes, sir. Q.-You are in the habit of writing Mrs. Messenger letters? A.-Yes, sir; I wrote her one letter in my life-

Q.—And did you keep a copy?

Q .- Have you ever seen that original since you Q.—Have you ever seen that original since you mailed it?
A.—Yes.
Q.—Where is it?
A.—The letter?
Q.—The original.
A.—The original person, you mean—the person?
Q.—No; the original letter.
A.—No, sir.
Q.—Did you ever dispose of any goods which were the property of the Commonwealth from the Tewks burry aimshouse?
A.—No, sir.
Q.—In no way, shape or manner?
A.—No, sir.

Q.—And never made your boasts that you did? Q .- What was your partner's name in the pro-

Q.—What was your partner's name in the provision business?

A.—Steward.
Q.—Where is he now?
A.—I don't know, sir.
Q.—When did you last see him?
A.—Oh, perhaps—I don't know—perhaps six nouths are. Q.—Where was he then?

-In Boston. -What was his full name? Q.—What was his full no A.—Charles, Q.—Any middle name? A.—I don't know, sir; I think not.
Q.—Where was your place of business, what

Q.—Where was your place of business, what street and number?
A.—No. 1617 Washington street.
Q.—Up near what is called the St. James Hotel?
A.—Yes, sir; just beyond it.
Q.—Near what is called the Lancaster—used to be called the Lancaster?
A.—I don't remember.
Q.—Opposite from the Commonwealth, wasn't it.

A.—I don't remember.
Q.—Opposite from the Commonwealth, wasn't it, on the opposite side?
A.—No, sir; it is 1617, and numbers on the right hand side going up Washington street.
Q.—Whereacouts?
A.—Between Rutland and Concord.
Q.—Between Rutland and Concord?
A.—I think so; yes, sir.
Q.—Did you ever, at any time, when you were down at boston visiting, have on your person any stockings such as were used by the inmates at Tewksbury?

Tewksoury?
A.—No, sir.
Q.—Never did?
A.—No, sir.
Q.—No sir.
Q.—No exhibit any to anybody?

A.—No, sir. Q.—Did you wear them on your feet? A.—The stockings that they had at the Tewks-ury almshouse? ury almshouse? Q.—Such as they had at the Tewksbury almshouse?
A.—No, sir.
Q.—No, sir.
Q.—No, sir; perhaps you may say these I have
a.—No, sir; perhaps you may say these I have
got on now came from there. Do you want to see

hem? Q.—If you feel they did you had better show Q.—If you leef they did you had better show them to the committee,
A.—H'm! h'm!
Q.—Aud now, Mr. Barker, you want this committee to understand that while you were at Tewksbury you never took without leave any property belonging to the Commonwealth and disposed of it in Boston?
A.—Yes. sir.

A.—Yes, sir,
Q.—And you intend that shall include everything, whether stockings, drawers, undershirts,
panta oons, coats, or anything else?
A.—Yes, sir,
Q.—Whatever?
A.—Yes, sir; dead bodies or anything.

The Difference. Reader, reflect upon this examination. Suppose Governor Butler had asked such a series of ques tions of a professor in the Harvard Medical School—would not there have gone up a how) that would have rent the Commonwealth? And why? There is not a professor in that institution that is a more honest man than Mr. Barker. He is a humbler man than they, and such a disgraceful series of interrogations would be more likely to harm him than one of them, and for that very reason it is the more disgraceful to put them, or allow them to be put; and they were put, without any doubt, at the instration of the respondents, and if there were no other act done by them this examination shows them to be utterly unworthy to be in charge of any public institution. One of them is an active politician in the State, and found a willing majority of the committee to sustain him in his misdeeds, and a willing majority of the House of Representatives to say that his contumacy, which by the Supreme Judicial Court in Burnham vs. Morrissey, 14 Gray, has been deeded to be a proper subject for imprisonment by order of the House of Representatives, is no contempt to them, and that he is entitled to treat the reommittee and themselves with what the Supreme Court has decided to be a contempt.

October 17, 1883. tions of a professor in the Harvard Medical School

decided to be a contempt. October 17, 1883. AN INFAMOUS TRADE. Further Facts Regarding Tanning Human Skin-Mr. Chance on the Extent of the

Business. "It seems from your testimony before the Senate abor committe last Friday that the much talked about tanning of human skin has been carried on to a greater extent than was brought to light by

to a greater extent than was brought to light by the recent investigation," said a Globe representative to Charies T. Chance at his residence in Somerville Sunday.

"Yes, people know very little about how much of this thing has been going on for a number of years," was the rejoinder. Here he hesitated a moment and then added, "But I don't care to say anything about it."

"How long has this practice been carried on, to your personal knowledge?" asked the reporter.

"I have nothing to say on the matter," was the reply.

reply.

But in your testimony you spoke of three dif-"But in your testimony you spoke of three different times when you knew that there was human hide in the tamery where you w rked," presisted the writer. "Where did these pieces of skin come from and who breught them there?"

"That I do not know, but I tell you I do not wish to talk on the subject. You see, I am a laboring man and must earn a living to support my family, and I cannot run the risk of losing my situation."

"Do you mean that you might make such disclosures as would cause your employers to discharge you, or would prevent you from hereafter finding employment at your trade?"

"That is exactly the idea, and further reason that we must earn a living. My associates and myself cannot tell ull we know about this matter. I did not intend to say anything in reference to it before the committee, but they got me so mixed up with their questions that I said what I intended to keep to myself, and by telling the truth gave some testimony which I ought not to have given.

But then those men know nothing about labor.

and would pay no attention to anything a laboring man said. It is foolish for a workingman to go before them, and I should not have done so if I had not been very strongly urged."
"You are not then the only man who knows the inside of this business?"
"Why, I suppose there are fifty men living in Somerville and Cambridge who have handled these hides while they were being put through the process of tanning. I could name several this minute, if I thought they would be willing, who have seen the skins while they were at the tannery, and could tell you the history of the whole thing for years back."
"Did you ever have anything to do with this

the skins while they were at the tannery, and could tell you the history of the whole thing for years back."

"Did you ever have anything to do with this part of your employers' business yourself?"

"No, I never did; but the men I speak of, if they only would come forward, could show this thing up and give some facts in regard to it that would astonish people. Why, I know men that handled the human skins at Muller's eighteen years ago, but that is not by any means the only place where this thing is carried on. At the nueetings of the tannuers and curriers I have heard men from all over the State tell of the same thing being done in the sections from which they came. It is no worse about here than in other places."

"Is there any of this thing going on now?"

"Oh, no, it has all been stopped. But I wish that, now the subject has been opened, the men of whom I spoke could be persuaded to tell all they know. I should like very much to see it thoroughly shown up, and there are men around here who know much more about it than I do. I have always wanted the public to know the whole thing. Why, one evening during the early part of the Tewksbury nivestigation. I was standing out in the field here by my house talking with some of my neighbors, when I remarked that I should like to see something shown up that was standing out in the field here by my house talking with some of my neighbors, when I remarked that I should like to see something shown up that was standing out in the field him that it was nothing less than the tanning of human skin. Three weeks after that time the matter came up in the investigation."

Here Mr. Chance again remarked that he had nothing to say on the subject, and had not intended to say anything, so the conversation came to an end.

STAMPS BY THE WHOLESALE.

Why a Young Man Sent Them to His Lady Correspondents-Curious Circumstances that Led to the Arrest of Harry S. Nye. SANDWICH, October 22 .- Harry S. Nye of this town, who was arrested Monday for breaking and entering the Old Colony station at Pocasset, Mass., and was released under \$800 bonds, and again rearrested the next day by Deputy Sherifi Hurley of Wareham for breaking and entering the Oid Colony station in that town, at two different times, on the 8th and 12th of October, was taken this morning from the lockup and conveyed to Middle-bore.

on the 8th and 12th or October, was taken this morning from the lockup and conveyed to Middleboro.

Young Nye is connected with the first families of the Cape. He is a young man, some 23 years of age, of fine personal appearance, well-educated, and is a fluent conversationalist.

On the 5th of this month the young man arrived in Warcham, having rooms at the Kendrick House. He made many friends among the fair sex on account of his fine personal appearance. On the night of the robbery of the Old Colony station at East Warcham, some three miles from the hotel, he remarked just after tea, in the presence of several of the guests of the hotel: "I gness I will put on my old clothes, I have got a little business in the village of East Warcham." He soon after changed his clothes and went out. That night he returned at 12 ofclock. The next morning one of the guests asked for a postage samp, when the young man took several dollars' worth from his pocket, glving one to the lady. The lady remarked: "I should think you were in the wholesale stamp business."

He answered and said: "Well, you see I have an extensive correspondence, and when I write to one of my many young lady friends I always insert a number of stamps, and I am sure of an answer to my epistie."

Another lady near by, a Boston guest, said: "Wuat post office have you been robbing?" little suspecting that within ten hours the stamps had been stolen from the post office, which is situated in the Old Colony station in the village of East Wareham.

Young Nye's career among the hotels is said not to be without blemish. In the city of New Bedford the Parker and Mansion Houses are sufferers from him, he having, it is alleged, skipped with a week or more of board unpaid. After taking French leave from the above city, he proceeded to Boston, where he lived a fast life with the proceeds of his ill-gotten gains. He had rooms at the Reverte House, and it is alleged that he defrauded that house out of several days' board.

A young lady by the name of Butier of Buzzard's Ba

The genuine "Rough on Corns" is made only by E. S. Wells, proprietor of "Rough on Rats," and has laughing face of a man on labels. 15c and 25c. Bottles.

READ THIS.

BOSTON, May 22. Dr. John Tripp, Revere House, Boston.

Drar Sir—For fourteen years, beyond the power of tougue to tell or pen to write, I suffered from "Blood Poison." Deep, obstinate and unwholesome abscesses existed on various parts of my body and limbs. They had eaten into the bones, and pieces of bone frequently came out. For years 1 could get no my bed and house much of the time. In con sequence of the discharge from several ab-scesses on the lower part of my right leg, the muscles above the knee and on the hip had wasted away. I had had the best medical treatment that money could procure; I had tried every-thing that skill, experience or science could devise to check the disease; I had been undertreatment at hospitals, used patent medicines, taken pounds of mer-cury in the various forms for years without even checking the disease. Last summer I saw your advertisement of the Blood Purifier, visited your office, and tisement of the Blood Furiner, visited your office, and although I thought it another "humbug," commenced taking the medicine according to direction, and within three days I perceived a change for the better, my pains and aches soon left me, natural refreshing sleep returned without the use of opiates, my sores began to heal, my general health improved, and the good effects of the "Blood Purifier" continued, till now l am a wound, well man. After the healing of the ab-scesses the muscles of my leg reformed, and now my right leg is as round and plump as the left one. My neighbors and the physicians in Meirose, where I reside, consider my recovery almost a miracie. I attribute my present sound, healthy condition wholly to the four months' use of "Dr. John

Tripp's Blood Puritier." I consider it a specific for blood poison, and advise all afflicted with the disease to go to the fountain of which I drank, and be healed. Gratefully yours, Water street, Boston. (Full address given on application.)
This remarkable case speaks for itself. It proves that the Purifier not only checks the progress of the disease, but it forms new and healthy tissues. It removes pollution and renews the decaying body. A condition more sad, or a cure mofe perfect, never was recorded. Send for pamphlet. Consultation confidential and free. lt&wylt

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And Bilious Specifics.

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qualities of all these, and the best qualities of A thorough trial will give positive proof of

all the best Medicines of the World, and you will find that HOP BITTERS have the best curative qualities and powers of all concentrated in them, and that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or combined, fail-MWfsuwylm old

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as If a Democrat is wavering. send him the WEEKLY GLOBE. If you know of an "Independent" (one who is not bound to a party), send him the WEEKLY GLOBE.

If you know of a Republican who is willing "to read both sides," send him the WEEKLY GLOBE!

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THE WEEKLY GLOBE,

BOSTON, MASS.

TO OUR READERS.

When you answer any of the advertisements in this paper, please do as the favor to mention that you saw the same in THE BOSTON WEEKLY GLOBE

Moston Edleenin Giove.

TUENDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1883.

Now is the time to form clubs according to the new prospectus on this page. Read it carefully, and subscribe as soon after as possible, for the sooner you subscribe the longer the time you will receive THE GLOBE.

CLUBS! CLUBS!! CLUBS!!!

This offer is made to old as well as to new subscribers. All subscribers should examine the date upon their paper, where they will find the date when their subscription expires.

Every present subscriber may find at least one new one by making a slight effort. We wish every subscriber would resolve to send at least one new

Every subscriber, new or old, in a club, or alone, will receive THE WEEKLY GLOBE until January 1, 1885, for only \$1.

A NEW STORY THIS WEEK.

This week a new story, "That Dreadful Boy," by the very popular GLOBE contributor, Kate Tannatt Woods, begins in THE WEEKLY GLOBE. It is an interesting story of family life, in which an irrepressible boy, by his overflow of humor and mischievous pranks, keeps every member on tiptoe in wonder and fear of what he may do next. It is full of the liveliest and most entertaining incidents, and is brimming over with fun.

Everybody will read and praise it. Several new stories by well-known authors are active preparation, and will be duly announced. "That Dreadful Boy" begins this week. Tell our neighbors and friends, and ask them to read the first instalment. THE GLOBE stories are always the best stories.

ANOTHER NEW WAR STORY

Is ready, and will begin as soon as "That Dreadful Boy" ends. It is entitled

"ALONG THE LINES;

HEROES IN BLUE AND GRAY." THE RECORD OF LUKE LEIGHTON AT ANTIETAM.

BY ERNEST A. YOUNG.

NEW PRESSES AND NEW FOLDERS.

For several weeks, in order to introduce new presses and new folders, demanded by the rapidlyincreasing circulation of THE WEEKLY GLOBE, it has been necessary to have the folding of THE WEEKLY GLOBE done elsewhere. This has caused a delay in the folding, mailing and delivery of THE GLOBE, concerning which we have received considerable complaint, but which, while deeply regretting, we have been unable to avoid.

We are happy to announce that, beginning this week, we shall be able to deliver papers earlier and more promptly than ever before.

Heretofore, it has been necessary first to print the entire edition; then, after printing, to transfer the edition to the folding machines, at a great loss

Now, with new presses and new folders, the best in the world, every paper is both printed and folded on the same machine, almost at the same instant. Now, THE GLOBE presses are able to fully meet the largest demand upon them that will

THE WEEKLY GLOBE will now be delivered earlier and more promptly than ever before.

NO THREE-CENT STAMPS

will be accepted by THE WEEKLY GLOBE in payment of subscriptions on account of the new postage law, which substitutes two-cent stamps in their place. Stamps of the denomination of one or two will be received as heretofore.

HOW TO REMIT, ETC.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE is sent everywhere in the United States and Canadas, one year, free of postage,

for only \$1 00; six copies for only \$5 00. All subscriptions should be sent by postal order, registered letter, or draft on New York or Boston, though, if more convenient for the sender, postage stamps will be accepted. When stamps are sent they should be of the denomination of one, two or three

To ensure immediate attention and prompt answers. ell letters should be addressed to "THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass."

Every letter and postal card should bear the full name of the writer, his post office, county and State. Every notice of change of residence should give ormer as well as present address, and both in full, Every notice to discontinue should give the town county and State to which the paper is being sent. All copies lost in the mails will be duplicated free of

expense. When postage stamps are sent they should not be

All exchange newspapers and magazines should be addressed simply, "Lock Drawer 5220, Boston, Mass." Sample copies are free.

Judge FORAKER has found out what it was defeated him. It was because the election was on the 9th of October, which he thinks is an unlucky day for him. On this day, when a child, he fell from a walnut tree and broke his shoulder-blade; on the 9th of October, while in the army, he fell off a horse and had to go to the hospital for a month, and on the 9th of October, 1876, he lost an important lawsuit, which had changed the course of his life ever since. He thinks he would have been elected but for that. It is a good thing that the judge has finally found out what it was, and can can now let the Prohibitionists and the woolgrowers and the Germans and the grape-growers

rest in peace. Following the example set by their illustrious chief, the White House clerks have acquired the habit of neglecting their duties and not appearing at their posts until late in the day. The President, having returned from a prolonged loafing tour, was much shocked to find such a state of affairs, and at once proceeded to give the dilatory clerks a moral lesson by showing up at an early bour and requiring the services of his clerks. When the absentees arrived they were very much chagrined to find that they had been caught. As yet the President and cabinet have manifested no chagrin. public expense. The White House clerks can cite need feel no chagrin in the presence of President ARTRUR. The whole lot of faithless servants can count on being discharged next year.

In England it is beginning to look squally for that musty old encumbrance, the House of Lords. At the recent Liberal conference held in Leeds it was resolved that it was the duty of the government to bring in at the approaching session a bill equalizing the county and the borough franchises. It was also moved and carried that any future measure for the extension of suffrage should confer the parliamentary franchise upon all women fit to vote. If, as is at least possible, the peers attempt to prevent the House of Commons from carrying out the reforms devised by the Radicals for equalizing the franchise, there is likely to be more trouble than those top-lofty gentlemen have experienced for many years. It to frustrate the diabolical plots of the Democrats.

that with which our ancestors followed the debates in the Long Parliament, for in the contest now beginning the political framework and the whole social structure of the United Kingdom is in peril, and it would not much surprise us to see in the shock and fury of antagonistic interests not also the Anglican establishment, and even the throne itself go down."

THE ABUSE OF GOVERNOR BUTLER.

The position which the Republican leaders and their organs take upon the question of "abuse" in this campaign is laughable. Their argument, in brief, is this: "General BUTLER should be abused in all places and at all times, but the members of our party must never be attacked, no matter what misdemeanors they have committed, no matter what political chicanery they have indorsed or are covering up, no matter what their private life has been and no matter now many deliberate lies they tell."

In this campaign as in preceding ones, the Republican leaders have had for organs, regularly, five newspapers in this city, and sometimes six, which have taken occasion day after day for months preceding the opening of the contest, and every few hours since it has begun, to vilify Governor BUTLER. They have slandered him, lied about him, told and retold stories which have been disproved time and time again, and yet they have gone on and reiterated.

The battle-cry of the Republicans is substantially that "BUTLER must go, by fair means or foul." They know that they cannot dislodge him by fair means, and hence they have tried foul. By "foul" we allude to some of the abusive and outrageous things which have been said of him. The Boston Herald, for example, within a short time has referred to General BUTLER as "a buffoon demagogue wagging his tongue," "a usurping tyrant," "conspicuous for his blackguardism," "a demagogue by nature"; "he has been accused of stealing by all the different methods known to expert thieves, and he does not seem to mind it"; "a victorious ruffian," "a monumental fraud," "the same old renegade," "the Governor's religious gush," "to call it beastly would be to insult the beasts," etc.

Such is a sample of the choice and high-toned language which the Herald uses, and our other contemporaries are fully as vigorous in their vindictiveness towards him. At the beginning of this campaign one of them stated that there would be "no scarcity of personalities in this fight against Butlerism." It told the truth. There has been none. On the contrary, the Republican journals of Massachusetts have eclipsed all their previous records for low-toned and degrading remarks about the present executive. They invited and inaugurated a campaign of a slanderous character. For fully ten days before the Democrats opened their campaign the Republicans revelled in abure of General BUTLER. Candidate Robinson knew that he must say something to show that he was not so weak as Mr. BISHOP, and so he remarked at Music Hall when he was nominated that "this year will be found to be politically unhealthy for self-constituted candidates." Taking their cue from him, the Republican journals again went all over Governor Butler's record, misrepresenting it in their usual style, and even the Republican State Committee thought it was necessary to get out a book on the same subject for the "dear farmers" to read and get misled. They did not seem to credit the far mers with having common sense.

After the Republicans had "enthused"(?) every one for ten days and "demolished" the Governor, the Democratic Convention occurred. Its work was hailed with delight by the people. Every one knows how the tide set there; it did not turn from the Republicans, because it had quietly been set in the opposite direction for some time. The Republicans were discouraged, and have been ever since. But something must be done, and so the Journal inaugurated war upon Mayor Palmer for his appointment of some alleged unfit precinct officers. General Butler, it said, was to be re-elected by fraud. They screamed that one of those officers had once been convicted of crime. It was trumpeted forth from one end of the State to the other, and Governor BUTLER received the brunt of the abuse, because, they said, he was Mr. PALMER's "master," and everything was being done under his direction. Hence they assailed the Governor worse than ever. Every one knows that there is a limit to every man's patience. They found out Governor BUTLER's limit. They forced him to say what he did about Mr. CLARKE. They then went on to argue that Mr. CLARKE was not an issue in this campaign. Insurance matters were an issue, however, and the two together, the assault upon the precinct officer and the statements that the official reports of Insurance Commissioner TARBOX did not amount to anything, fully justified Governor BUTLER in saying what he did purely in self-defence of his administration. The Republicans were wholly to blame for spurring the executive on to say what he did. He had kept silence since last spring. He would undoubtedly have remained silent if they had so desired.

Poor Mr. CLARKE makes a great mistake if he thinks that the Republican leaders really sympathize with him. They knew months ago that there was something wrong about his antecedents, and they treacherously assailed the Governor to get him to attack Mr. CLARKE so that they could work up a sympathy boom for their ticket at the expense of the late commissioner. They have sacrificed Mr. CLARKE for their selfish ends, and it is not the first time they have done such a thing.

They carried out their purpose. Republican ethics in this State, in view of what has already transpired in this campaign, should

be revised something after this fashion:

"Governor Butler can be called a thief because of his acts when connected with the Soldiers Home; he has disproved every charge, but that does not matter. He can also be called, as of yore, a murderer because of his acts at New Orleans; it does not matter if Congress and the Massachusetts Legislature approved of what he did. He can, at all times and in all places, be called a demagogue, ruffian, traitor, renegade and similar epithets, because on general principles any one who exposes Republican thievery in office, as he has done, must be crushed in some way. It is always allowable to call him a bad man and a dangerous man, blackguard and immoral, although we all know that his private life is irreproachable, and because they were caught by their master, the that he has the respect and love of his neighbors people, neglecting their duties and loafing at the in Lowell, where he has lived for over half a century. Our candidates for office should precedents enough in their own justification, and | be sure that numerous lies about their opponents are furnished early to the Herald, Journal, Advertiser, Traveller and Transcript, so that THE GLOBE will be kept so busy denying them that it cannot print all the truth, although it looks as though it would be a frigid day when we can ever stop their exposures of frauds of every description. Last, but not least, remember that it is the Republican policy to conceal and continue abuses, and if we let our opponents beat us they will expose and reform everything."

ing that the wicked Democrats have concocted a raseally scheme of fraud and intend to carry the election in this city by foul means. They have shrieked day after day about "Tweedism," "Muldoons" and "fraudulent registration," and have called upon the party managers to do something is; the opinion of the New York Sun that. "hence- | Wednesday evening a man was arrested for | will undoubtedly come up in the Legislature that | same Robinson and Ames flag.

from England with an interest only second to dicated that he belonged to the class of citizens so cordially hated by the Journal, that paper promptly announced the capture of a "Butlerite," and said: "The Republican committee is after his accomplices and every other similar case," If this is so, the Republican committee must be giving itself a pretty lively chase, for the only an excrescence like the House of Peers, but | fellow who was arrested is a Robinson Republican and an active ward worker in the ranks of the truly good, better-element, high-toned old party. When asked to howl about fraudulent registration again, the Republican organs will perhaps take the ground of the old colored preacher who, when requested to preach against chicken-stealing, replied: "Couldn't do dat, massa, nohew. Dat would frow a coolness oper the hull con'gashun."

THE TEWKSBURY COMMITTEE'S METHODS.

In another column will be found a second article from the same pen as that which appeared in THE GLOBE of last Monday, continuing the examination of the majority report of the Tewksbury com-

It puts in their proper light the shameful methods and the crooked and dishonorable routes

by which the majority reached their decision. It shows that in the examination of Mr. Dup-LEY the counsel assumed that he was lying, and made every one of the questions a running insinuation that he had lied, and was lying. It shows further that the counsel attempted to nullify the important testimony of this witness by assuming that he had shown, and attempting to make him admit that he had felt, a revengeful spirit against

The same spirit and method were shown in the treatment of other witnesses. The communication takes the cases of Mr. and Mrs. BARKER, two people well-known and highly respected, still occupying an important position under the Commonwealth and proves that a deliberate attempt was made to fasten upon Mr. BARKER the stigma of theft. It shows that that attempt was made, not by direct statement, which might be met and refuted, but by a series of sly, disgraceful insinuations and aspersions, intended to create an impression ruinous to the reputation of an honest, honorable man.

The examination which our correspondent has made of these several cases proves that the counsel by his methods and the majority by its arguments vilified witnesses worthy of all respect, misrepresented and falsified their testimony, and used every effort to destroy their reputation.

GOVERNOR MURRAY ON THE MOR-

MONS. The report of Governor MURRAY of Utah to the secretary of the interior on the Mormon problem reiterates the strong views to which he has several times hitherto given expression. It is his opinion that the Mormon church should be treated as a conspirator against the government, and thinks that Utah should be put, practically, under martial law. He says that the territorial government is unlawful, and has so existed for thirty years in the face of Congress and the country. He recounts the reasons for the practical failure of the EDMUNDS bill, which plainly show that no legal remedies can have any effect, however severe they may be. For the Mormons pos sess the means of nullifying them, every one. Legal interference with the Mormons never has done any good and never will do any, as long as they are in the majority.

If Mormonism continues to grow, an armed conflict and another deluge of blood is, some of these days, inevitable. It is impossible for two social systems as opposite as the Mormon and the Amer ican, each hating and despising the other, should exist amicably under the same government. Unless some subtle influence undermines the

Mermon church, a second civil war is certain. Attempts to make legal restriction and supervision that undermining power are, alone, utterly useless and a waste of time and effort on the part of Congress. And besides, with good-sized beams in our own eye of what Professor Wolseley scornfully called our "consecutive polygamy," and of what he might farther have pointed out, still more scornfully, as our "secret polygamy," interference with the undisguised beams of an honest religious belief puts the regulating party in a rather equivocal attitude.

Will the advent of the commercial and social influences now at work prove as powerful as expected? The Mormon church is as strong today against any Gentile attack or influence as it ever was. It is increasing within itself, and its recruits are brought over from Europe by the multitude. Against such increase of power it must be a strong, sustained and widely-felt influence that is brought to bear, such an influence as has not yet made itself felt in Utah, and of which there is still

There are many who declare, with Governor MURRAY, that the United States soldiery is the only remedy. With such a means complete extermination would have to be the only motto. Anything less than this would prove to be, against religious fanaticism, nothing but a running warfare to be kept up for years and years, something as our Indian wars have been. And either one of these is, in the eyes of modern civilization, brutal, sav-

Such is the prospect of the Mormon problemno probable means of weakening the power of the church, and a bloody conflict inevitable if it is not

A PROHIBITORY LICENSE LAW.

At last the Supreme Court of the State has defined what is known as a "public bar" within the meaning of the statute. And the decision, if it means anything, indicates that we have practically a prohibitory law in Massachusetts.

The case which has just been decided is that of the Commonwealth vs. Rogers in Berkshire county. Cornelius A. Rogers of Great Barrington had a first class and also a fourth class license and sold liquor over a bar, as nearly every hotel proprietor and dealer in the State is doing today. He was complained of, presumably by the Law and Order League, whose members have been anxious for this decision. He was found guilty of keeping a public bar, because he had sold liquors to be drunk on the premises to customers who did not order or eat food when making their purchases.

The Supreme Court has settled the question, and determines what a public bar is, in this language:

"In a somewhat general way a public bar may be defined as a counter, table, shelf or other simtlar device, designed and used for the purpose of facilitating the sale and delivery of liquors there kept, to whosoever may apply for them, to be there and then drunk, not in connection with meals, lunches or food. A lunch counter, designed and used for furnishing lunches would not be such a bar merely because sales of liquors are sometimes so made there."

As our news account shows, all exceptions to a ruling on which the decision was based were overruled.

It has been held that this would be a proper interpretation of the law by some people, but the The Republican organs have been loudly assert- great majority have believed that a first class license substantially covered a public bar.

Ninety-nine out of every hundred people in the State have believed that we had a license law, but this decision indicates what is substantially prohibition. It is understood that the Law and Order League

Those who are directly interested in this de cision can see plainly that until the law is changed facilities for furnishing a lunch or meals are necessary to make their licenses protect them within the meaning of the law.

A TANNER'S TALE.

Probably none of our esteemed Republican contemporaries will have the hardihood to charge the Senate labor committee with taking any special interest in the campaign now in progress, and we doubt if Senator BLAIR is inclined to render any political assistance to Governor BUTLER and the Democratic party. It would therefore be carrying partisan tactics to an absurd length to attempt to throw discredit on the testimony taken by the committee on the ground that it was cooked up for political effect. The committee was somewhat astonished when one of the witnesses, a currier from Somerville, testified that the tanning of human hides was a flourishing industry up to three months ago, and had been carried on in Massachusetts for eighteen years. The witness swore that he had seen the skins of women tanned frequently, but did not know for what the leather was used. Mr. MULLER and other tanners have been engaged in this ghoulish usiness for years, and it seems that Governor BUTLER did not invent the stories. So clearly did the Journal and Advertiser recognize the completeness of the corroboration, and the indisputably disinterested character of the evidence, that they carefully suppressed all mention of the matter in their alleged reports of the testimony offered before the Senate committee. Fortunately the GLOBE reporter at the sessions of the committee was enabled to furnish the public with this interesting news in an ungarbled form.

GENERAL HAZEN'S BLUNDER.

Lieutenant GARLINGTON'S report on the loss of the Proteus leaves General HAZEN in a still less enviable position than before, for it plainly shows that the much-talked-of "supplementary orders" were no orders at all, but simply suggestions, and that General HAZEN had himself considered them unimportant and not to be acted upon. In transmitting the report to the secretary of war, General HAZEN says: 'The question of supplementary orders that Mr. GARLINGTON refers to as having been raised, and unfairness to himself, is in substance correctly stated by him." And yet this very question was raised in the signal office, and that Lieutenant GARLINGTON had failed to carry out his orders was at least insinuated by the despatch sent him by General HAZEN demanding the reason why the stores had not been landed at Littleton island before the Proteus proceeded north.

Again, General HAZEN says that the sending of the Yantic with the Proteus "obviated the absolute necessity of first stopping to unload at Littleton island, the convoy itself being

a depot." It will be difficult for any one to understand, especially with the result of this plan in view, how the Yantic could in any sense have been considered a depot of supplies for the GREELY party, nor does it appear in what way the presence of the convoy rendered it any the less necessary to carry out the plan as arranged with Lieutenant GREELY. Possibly General HAZEN means that the Yantic would serve as a base of supplies for the relief party should anything happen to the Proteus, but if he really thought of this at that time, then surely should he have provided for the safety of the GREELY party as well.

Indeed, this new excuse looks very much like another afterthought, and it would be far more manly in General HAZEN to acknowledge that the great blunder of the expedition was in not landing the stores on Littleton island on the way up, and that he alone is responsible for the

A HIDDEN DANGER.

There is one subject which moralists and social reformers have not sufficiently considered in their theories of the causes of crime and their schemes of reform, although it would seem to be so intimately associated with the general condition of society, and to exercise such an influence over the moral and physical weifare of the body politic as to command the attention of all thinking men. Of course we refer to the baneful influence of the bivalvular misanthrope that seeks seclusion in church-fair soup. By one of those curious contradictions occasionally observed in the relations artificially established by society between man and his environment, so to speak, the unsociable oyster is invariably encountered at a sociable. To be more precise and to avoid confusion, it is better to say that the unsociable oyster is always present, but is seldom encountered. In fact it is in this very improbability of encountering the oyster that the baneful influence of the sparsely-inhabited church sociable soup mainly consists. Numerous writers have touched upon this subject in a superficial way, but their treatment of the solitary bivalve is characterized by an unscientific flippancy that renders their work utterly valueless. None of them has made any effort to do more than skim the surface of the subject, which is clearly supererogatory in connection with the average "sociable" soup. It is somewhat singular that the recluse oyster should be so neglected, when we remember that the hermit erab has been studied by scientists with much enthusiasm and his habits minutely described in several volumes. We are forcibly and painfully reminded of the disturbing and inharmonious influence of the recluse oyster in church affairs, by the recent occurrences at an oyster supper given in a church at Bayville, Long Island. From no apparent cause an unpleasantness suddenly arose between Deacon WILLIAM HENRY SMITH and Captain JOHN SACKETT, brothers-in-law, and previously firm friends. Words were followed by blows, and in less than a minute about 100 people were engaged in combat. Rev. WILLIAM TAFT attempted to pour oil on the troubled waters, but was overcome by the prevailing influence of discord, and in a moment was in the thick of the fight, and got seriously bitten by an infuriated parishioner. Ten men were injured, and Deacon SMITH was carried nome on a stretcher. In the reports of the affair no explanation of the origin of the riot is offered, the malevolent oyster being as usual overlooked. There is, however, no doubt that the soup was the immediate cause of the trouble, and that the solitary oyster was at the bottom of it. Without attempting to apply the analytical methods of the Howell-James school of writers n tracing the changes that come over the charac-

ter of the oyster that joins the church and retires from the world, we merely aim to direct the attention of investigators to the fact that the hermit oyster is deleterious to the cause of religion, and exerts a subtle influence that is subversive of good morals and social order. In short, the naturally gregarious bivalve, when separated from its fellows, becomes morose, reticent and ascetic, and must be considered as a member of the dangerous classes. To put down this social anomaly should be the aim of reformers and the friends of order. A horse had the misfortune to walk under the

ROBINSON and AMES bapper in front of the graveyard headquarters Thursday afternoon and fell dead. The poor animal's life departed only about two weeks and a half ahead of the fatal day for the Republican party, which on the 6th of November will meet with no less certain death under the will go to work on this decision. The question

NOTES AND EXTRACTS.

Lord Coleridge is said to have lost fifteen pounds of flesh since his visit here. And yet there are people who may have envied him his banquets. Some people, however, had rather die on a full

stomach than from starvation. A National Co-operative Workingmen's Union has been formed in New York. The object of the union is to assist working people to own their homes and to furnish them with all necessaries at wholesale prices. To accomplish this it is proeach member to pay \$100 in weekly instalments

of twenty-five cents. Brooklyn Eagle: The teacher of a country public school had been absent for several days on account of the death of her husband. When she returned to her duties her pupils were so awed by the remembrance of the sorrow through which she had passed that none of them ventured to address her. Finally a meek-looking little blue-eyed girl mustered up courage enough to remark: "We are very sorry for you." "I know you are, my dears," said the widow, tearfully. "Very, very sorry," continued the sympathetic child, "and-Concerning a French champague firm the fol-

and we hope it won't happen again." lowing is related: "Some time ago their agent in Russia almost ruined them. He distributed their wine as presents among the wealthy class all over Russia to such an extent that the firm were on the verge of hopeless bankruptcy, and, alarmed by his profusion, they recalled him. He begged a little respite, which was granted, but finally he returned to Rheims. He had, however, so habituated the taste of the Russians to the wine and familiarized them with the name that order after order was sent for it to Rheims, and the firm was raised from menacing poverty to assured affluence. The prodigal agent was made a partner and now shares the prosperity which he created."

The officeholders now constitute the Republican party. Men who are sick of its corruption have left or are leaving it.

It is rumored that the apothecaries are busy manufacturing a pill which is to be called "the blue blood pill." It is expected that there will be a great demand for it from the Codmans of the Republican party on the morning of November 7. It is designed to pull a man together who is all

No fewer than 2200 trains leave the railway stations of London every twenty-four hours. The Prince of Wales may have reformed, but Mary Anderson didn't believe it, so she refused to

"A. Johnson, Tailor," is a sign to be seen on a little frame shanty in Greenville, Tenn. It is the former home of Andrew Johnson, who succeeded

An East New York German saloon proprietor teeps an English mastiff constantly on guard in ils wine celiar. He calls it his "Watch on the thine." A Philadelphia father took to task his son for

coming in every night in the wee suffall hours. "This thing must be stopped," said he, "I can't have you coming home at such irregular hours-"Father," interrupted young hopeful, "I don't come home at irregular hours; there hasn't been a night in six weeks that I haven't reached home promptly between 2 and 3 o'clock. You don't cail that irregular hours, do you?" The following is Artemus Ward's description of

why he courted Betsy Jane: There were many affectin' ties which made me hanker after Betsy Jane. Her father's farm jined ourn; their cows and ourn squelched their thirst at the same spring; our mares both had stars on their foreneads; the measies broke out in both families at nearly the same time; our parents (Betsy Jane's and mine) slept regularly every Sunday in the same meetin' house, and the neighbors used to observe, "How thick the Wards and Peasleys air." It was a sublime sight in the spring of the year to see our several mothers (Betsy's and mine) with their gowns pinned up so that they couldn't sile 'em, effecktionately bilin' soap together and aboosin' their neighbors.

An Albany undertaker has been sending this circular to the physicians of that city: "DEAR DOCTOR-If by chance anything should happen to you that you should lose your life, or any of your family, I wish you would allow me to take charge of the burial of such. I suppose you may think that is a queer request, but it is business with me as with you. I have had many post-mortems in my business, always cleaned up the muss. And never found any fault with the doctor's leaving it after him. I always helped them in everything.

Mrs. Stonewall Jackson has written a card stating that she did not cross Governor Butler's hreshold while in Boston. "The eard was unnec essary," is the sensible comment of the Atlanta Constitution. "No harm would have been done if Mrs. Jackson had crossed Butler's threshold 100 times. She would have met with nothing but kindness and courtesy, A few wild-eyed editors do not

make public opinion in the South." A professional female swindler "gives away" these points in her calling: "My pocket has been picked times innumerable while temporarily stopping in the city to do some shopping. I have been found lying ill at a boarding-house, where I have a room for the purpose, on hundreds of occasions, and always without friends and unable to send home for assistance because my family have discarded me."

Waltham Tribune: It is laughable to see that since the Supreme Court has sent down a decision on the public bar matter, dealers have begun to place pastry on their counters. The old fly-screen "lunch cases" are being dusted up and returned to their positions; the india rubber doughnuts and platinum pies have been soaked out and dished

Philadelphia Call: Mr. William H. Vanderbitt says that he is "a first-class loafer." There seems

to be no chance for an argument here. There is considerable rivalry between Minneapolis and St. Paul, judging by the remarks of an editor of the former place, who says that the latter city has sunk to that condition of demoralization now that its people have to run over to Minneapolis to get their hair cut and teeth filled, and buy their cordwood and potatoes and leave orders for the milkman to call. Minneapolis, he says, is thinking of buying St. Paul, roofing it and converting it into a roller skating-rink.

Philadelphia Call: "My dear," exclaimed Mrs. Jay Gould, picking up a new diamond paperweight, "this will never do. We must economize." "Well, shall we give up the steam yacht?" asked Mr. Gould, lighting a cigar with a \$50 bill. "Oh no! We can't spare that," "How about seal-skin sacques?" "I have only nineteen now, and none of them look fit to be seen." "Why not stop buying diamonds?" "Mercy! What are you thinking of? The doctor says I need exercise, and how can I get exercise if I don't go shopping?" true; but, as you say, something must be done Ah, I have it! I will just order another reduction of wages.'

New York World: Governor Butler's negro appointee for police magistrate has been rejected again by the executive council. Following upon the heels of the Supreme Court decision virtually declaring that the negro has no civil rights not possessed by the white man, this action may well cause the leaders of the African race in this country to cry out: "Whither are we drifting?" A New York policeman, who clubbed a drunken

man to death, is convicted of simple assault and

A New York burglar lay down on the hall floor and went to sleep in the house he had been robbing, and was very properly caught. He ought to have remembered that policemen are the only

Two women claim Frank Mason, who is serving a twenty-five years' sentence in the Missouri penitentiary for bank robbing, as their husband. There's a man, now, whom the turnkeys need not fear will ever try to break through the prison bars.

ones who are authorized to sleep while a burglary

An Euglish wheelwright lately obtained from the poor-guardians of Yeovil as an apprentice a lad who had been educated in an institution for deaf mutes. Great was his surprise, therefore, when the boy began to swear at him with much volubil ity and vigor, and it is not strange that he forthwith sent back his profane apprentice as being "contrary to description." The Yeovil guardians at once set about the risk of determining whether the boy was an impostor or the wheelwright had performed a miracle.

Young and middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility, premature old age, loss of memory and kindred symptoms, should send three stamps for Part VII. of pamphlets issued by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

An Important Decision by the Supreme Court.

No Public Bars Possible Under the Present Law in This State.

A Decision Which the Law and Order League Wanted.

A recent decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Cornelius A. Rogers of Great Barrington, will give a great many thousands of people a new idea cerning the present license law. This decision, which has just been rendered, and which is pre-sented this morning in THE GLOBE for the first time in print, is making a good deal of excitement among the members of the Law and Order League, as well as among those who are interested in the trade. Cornelius A. Rogers was complained of for keeping and maintaining a certain tenement, used for the illegal sales and for the illegal keeping of intoxicating liquors.

He Was Duly Licensed

to earry on the business of a common victualler in and upon said premises complained of, and was also during the time complained of duly licensed to keep and sell intoxicating liquors upon and in said premises under first and fourth class licenses. The defendant requested the court to charge the

ury as follows:

The defendant requested the court to charge the jury as follows:

"First—To constitute a public bar, the liquors licensed to be sold must be publicly displayed in the bar-room in which the liquors are kept and authorized to be sold.

Second—If the liquors authorized to be sold are kept concealed from public observation until called for, and then are taken from their place of deposit and delivered to the customer on what is called a counter or bar, and then the bottle containing the liquors is returned to the place in which it was previously kept, such keeping and delivery of the liquors do not constitute a public bar within the meaning of the law, and such sales and delivery are not illegal sales in consequence of being so sold and delivered."

The court declined to instruct as requested and did instruct the jury that if they were satisfied that the defendant kept a bar or counter such as was described by the witnesses, and that this bar or counter was kept by the defendant open to the public so that all respectable people had access to it and were there supplied indiscriminately by the defendant with intoxicating liquors, the same being sold to such as asked therefor and drank upon the premises, as stated by the witnesses, without at the same time ordering or eating food of any kind, then they would be justified in finding that the defendant kept a public bar within the meaning of the statute.

The Provisions of the Law.

The Provisions of the Law.

The jury found the defendant guilty of keeping public bar. Exceptions were made to the refusal of the court to rule as requested and also to the instructions given by the court, and a very interesting decision has been made.

teresting decision has been made.

In order to thoroughly understand the case it should be stated that in the fifth clause of section 9 of the license law this provision is made:

"Each license of the first, second and third classes shall be subject to the further condition that the license es shall not keep a public bar, and shall hold a license as an innholder or common victualler; and shall specify the room or rooms in which such liquors shall be sold or keep by the common victualler. No person licensed as aforesaid and not licensed as an innholder shall keep, sell or deliver any such liquors in any room or part of a building not specified in his license as aforesaid."

The three classes of licenses thus described, the

aforesald."

The three classes of licenses thus described, the first, second and third, are the only kinds which permit liquors to be sold to be drunk on the premises. The fourth and fifth classes allow the sale of fiquers, eider, light wines, etc., not to be drunk on the premises. The sixth class refers to druggists and apothecaries.

Following is a copy of

The Decision.

Commonwealth vs. Rogers; Colburn, J.

It was doubless the jurpose of the Legislature in requiring that a license to sell liquors, to be drunk on the premises, shall be subject to the condition that the licensee shall not keep a public bar, and shall hold a license as an innholder of common victualler, to discourage to some extent the sale of liquor to be drunk on the premises, excent in connection with meals or lunches.

P. S. Book 100, section 9, fifth clause. This consideration is entitled to some weight in determining the meaning of the term "public bar," as used in the statute.

It would certainly be difficult and probably impossible to define with absolute precision the meaning of the term "public bar" so as to include everything that would and exclude everything that would not constitute such a bar, though under any given state of facts it might not be difficult to determine whether they constitute such a bar.

Such a bar must obviously be something at which liquors are sold to be drunk on the premises, and it is equally obvious that everything at which

Such a bar must obviously be something at which liquors are sold to be drunk on the premises, and it is equally obvious that everything at which liquors are \$\pi\$ sold is not necessarily such a bar, for the purp se of the house is to authorize such sales unless made in a certain manner.

In a somewhat general way a public bar may be defined as a counter, table, shelf or other similar device, designed and used for the purpose of facilitating the sale and delivery of liquors there kept to whomsoever may apply for them to be then and there drunk, not in connection with meals, lunches or food. A lunch counter, designed and used for furnishing lunches, would not be such a bar, merely because sales of liquor only are sometimes made there.

We do not think the public display of liquors by any means an essential element in determining the question at issue, as claimed by the defendant. There was no conflict in the evidence, including that of the defendant limiself, and we think if established the fact that the defendant kept i public bar.

public bar.

The defendant's requests for instructions were rightly refused, and we see no objection to the in structions given.

The defendant in his argument claimed that, it he did not suppose he was violating the terms of his license though he was in fact doing so, he was not guilty of the offence charged against blim, and that the jury should have been so instructed. As no such question is raised in the bill of exceptions, we have no occasion to consider it. Exceptions overruled.

overruled The Law and Order League.

This decision, whose scope can be readily seen by the introduction to this article, has been received with great rejoicing by such members of the Law and Order League as are familiar with its text. It is generally known that the almost universal custom in hotels, and all other places where liquo is sold throughout the State, is to have what the Supreme Court calls public bars. Under this decision and understanding of law, it is alleged that the public bar of nearly every hotel in Massachusetts can be closed, There is probably not one bar in a hundred in the whole State which compiles with this interpretation of the law, at least such is the claim set forth by some of the members of the Law and Order League. Those members of the league who have familiarized themselves with this decision claim with justice and truth that the present license law will be shown to be in effect a prohibitory law for all prucical intents and purposes. If the members of the Law and Order League make the hot fight which is proposed, this feature of the law will undoubtedly come up for discussion and amendment in the next Legislature. ceived with great rejoicing by such members of and amendment in the next Legislature

Action of the Law and Order League on the Decision.

The executive committee of the Law and Order League held its regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon at 9 Pemberton square. Among those present were Hon. Rufus S. Frost, chairman Hon. John G. Webster, second vice-president; L. Edwin Dudley, secretary; Charles A. Rogers treasurer; and Messrs. Frank Foxcroft and B. B. Johnson. The meeting was private and no re porters were admitted. One of the principal topics discussed was the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Cor nelius A. Rogers of Great Barrington, and the probable effect of the said decision upon the work of the league. In this connection the committee unanimously resolved, "That it is expected that all persons whose business is affected by this decision will take immediate steps to comply with the law, which has now been construed by the Supreme Court; and that for the present the league will await such a movement on the part of the dealers, and the efforts of the constituted authorities to enforce the law."

"How long do you intend to await such a movement as you mentioned?" was asked of Secretary Dudley after the meeting.

"That question the committee did not answer," he replied.

"The question was brought up, then?"
"Wet it that form" he reulied. "However" renelius A. Rogers of Great Barrington, and the

he replied.
"The question was brought up, then?"
"Not in that form." he replied. "However," remarked another member of the committee, "wo shall immediately prosecute any one found selling liquor on Sunday or to minors."

DOUBTLESS many of our ex soldiers and sailors DOUBTLESS many of our ex soldiers and sailors have long ago realized that the prompt payment of their claims for pension and bounty depends largely upon the character and ability of the attorney intrusted with the prosecution of the claim. Those of our readers having such claims against the government are referred to the firm of H. S. Berlin & Co., Washington, D. C. These gentlemenhave had years of experience in the prosecution of soldiers' claims against the government and have a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, which, with the reputation for fair dealing and prompt attention t the interests of their clients, have placed them in the front rank of their profession. This firm is recommended by some of the best men in the country.

A PUBLIC BAR.

do extra heavy, ...@...c & b; Northern, 61/2c & b. Live Hogs, 51/205 ;c & b.
GUNN' BACOGNO...-ine mand has been fair for Bomestic Bagsi g; prices range from 10/3/2 fof 21/4 hs; 10c for 2 hs; 91/2c for 1/4 hs; and 9c 2 yard for 1/2 hs; and 9c 2 yard

STATE POLITICAL TOPICS.

Republicans Let Out an Important Secret.

An Immense Gain for Governor Butler in Essex County.

News and Notes From Various Sections of the Commonwealth.

The Republican papers have got themselves and their party in a pretty snarl by publishing a bit of news which the managers of the party were very money cannot legally be drawn from the State Governor. Several months ago His Excellency Governor Butler discovered that various State officers had not taken the oaths required by the constitution, and accordingly refused to sign warrants for their pay. If the Republican papers are ing pay without the Governor's signature-something directly contrary to law, and totally inexcusable on the part of those who have permitted them to do it. The Traveller started the story as

clerk, who is certainly in a position to know, that Drs. Abbott and Wheelwright, and Messrs. Wrightington and Sanborn, the four officers of the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, whom the Governor has declined to recognize, are drawing their pay regularly in spite of his excellency's re-fusal to sign the warrants. Just how this is ac-complished the clerk refuses to say."

The Herald, also Republican, announces with wright and Messrs. Wrightington and Sanborn, the four officers of the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, whom the Governor has refused to recognize, are still drawing salaries, in spite of his ex-

cellency's refusal to sign the warrants."

The idea was to show the people that Governor Butler had been circumvented and beaten. But the Republican managers saw that a sud blunder had been made in allowing the fact of such illegal proceedings to get to the public and the Journal, quoting the story published by its Republican contemporaries, said:

"That is certainly a remarkable statement! Imagine Treasurer Gleason paying a cent to any man without a warrant! It is too absurd a statement to deny, but, as a matter of fact, a State House official says that none of the above-named have received a dollar of salary since the Governor refused to sign their warrants in May."

This shows a great discrepancy among the Republicans somewhere. It is not a "Democratic lie." for the Republican papers have had it all to themselves.

emselves. The facts seem to be that a Republican official The facts seem to be that a Republican official at the State House in talking with a reporter for one of the Republican papers informed him that in spite of the Governor the officers mentioned had been drawing their pay right along. The official did not think, while talking with the reporter, that the latter would publish the statement, supposing that it was a private conversation. When he discovered his mistake, he attempted to mend the matter, it is claimed, by stating that they had been drawing no pay, then that the Republican State Committee had furnished it, and finally that it came from a reserve fund or something of that sort.

ort. At all events, the Republican paper published he facts as given in the first of the above extracts, and it is a question of veracity among Republicans. The reporter of the Republican paper which first published the story sticks to it that its stitement was given it by a Republican official. It is a very pretty quarrel as it stands.

A Probable Increase of 3000 in Governor Butler's Majority There.

Lynn, October 20.—The nominations for county officers and councillor, made by the Democrats and Greenbackers at Salem last week, were the outcome of a combination made by the two parties, and the indications are that the nominations made and the indications are that the nominations made it those conventions will be successful at the joils. Last year the Democrats and Green-lackers were divided on the nominations for minor offices and even for congression in the sixth district. The Democrats thought the Greenbackers' claim was altogether too excesive for the number of votes they might poll, and as a result distinctive nominations were made. Thoutcome of this action was that the Republicans word. This year, however, all differences have been healed, and the supporters of Governor Buter will go to the polls with but one object in view—that of electing officers who will support Governor Butler in his reform measures. Last year Essex county gave Governor Butler 21.23 votes and Bishop 16,273. This was a pluralty of 5000 in round numbers, but this year the frinds of the Governor propose to increase the fitrality to 8000. If they succeed in doing this, had there certainly seems to be no reason why they should not, the success of the tlekethominated at Salem last Tuesday and Wednesday is assured. Had the Democrats and treenbackers been united last year, the concellor from the fifth district would have been a strong supporter of Governor Futtler. The vote in this district was: Haskell, Republican, 14,449; Mower, Democrat, 11,146; Litchman, Greenback, 4928, with 62 votes for Florimond B. Mower, doubtless intended for Alired A. Mower. Adding the vote of Mower and Litchman, who were the opponents of Haskell, the friends of Governor Butler would have a plurality of 909 votes. As the friends of Governor Butler have only one candidate in the field this year, and as Haskell has certainly lost strength, there can be no doubt that the people in this district will this year send a councilior who will not oppose the Governor. Last year Mr. Colby was the Democratic candidate for county commissioner, and he received in this city 3073 votes; Bishop, Republican, 3215, and Ridgeway, Greenbacker, 519. Mr. Colby knew that with three tickets in the field he stood no possible chance for an election, and as a result but fillithe work was done for that ticket. This

THE OUTLOOK AT NEW BEDFORD.

Democrats and Butler Republicans Enthusiastic and Confident. NEW REDFORD, October 20 .- This section of the old Commonwealth, although considered the stronghold of Republicanism, contains a very large percentage of Democrats, who made themselves teard and felt last year and caused the Republican leaders to open their eyes and look astonished at the strength displayed at the political and the strength displayed at the political and the strength displayed at the political without the pretensions of the Republican pirty to embody all the political virtue, and who, as a rebuke to it, cast their votes for the Democratic party. And this large and respectable class of people have seen no reason to change their bpinion in the year which has passed. They recognize that Governor Butler, in spile of being so heavily handleapped by an opposition council and Legislature, has done more towards reforming affairs in the State than any governor who had filled the chair during the whole period of Republican rule; and realizing this fact these Republicans do not propose to abandon their support of the Governor in this campaign. In spile of reports to the contrary in the local press, there is no defection from the Democratic ranks, but if anything they have gained converts and will undoubtedity poll a larger vote this year than last. That the Republican leaders here recognize this fact is evidenced by their strenuous efforts to bring out their full vote, and by means of a Robinson and Ames club, and torchlight processions, endeavor to arouse some enthusiasm in their party. The Democrats have been united, and presented a firm front from the very inception of the campaign. They have had their headquarters open from the first in the best location, and have had a good man to carry on the routine work. Since Governor Butler delivered his address here there has been a marked difference in the talk of Republicans in the city, and many who previously were quite outspoken in their confidence of a Republican victory in the State, when their utterances, which is very noticeable. Mr. Robinson, as a matter of fact, disappointed his hearers. Ther the old Commonwealth, although considered the stronghold of Republicanism, contains a very large

A LOOK AT HAMPDEN.

Swelling the Governor's Ranks-Their First

Vote for Butler. SPRINGFIELD, October 20 .- In other days, when the Republican party, led by Sumner, had a misthe Republican party, led by Sumner, had a mission to perform, old Hampden was counted as
reliably Republican as the up-river counties of
Hampshire and Franklin, but times have
shanged. From this point there is
an mistaking the temper of the people and the result in November. Not only will Governor Butler
be triumphantly re-elected upon the broad prinsiples of administrative reform which elected
samuel J. Tilden both governor and president;
but the people are determined to remove at the
same time many of the partisan stumbling-blocks
which have obstracted the path of more thorough

crusade are now espousing the Governor's cause. A most hopeful sign is noted among the hundreds of young men who cast their first ballot next month, who are heard upon the strects intelligently discussing and praising the Governor's great work. Up at Chicopee there is well-informed talk of a hundred lead for Butler, which has a bad look for Mr. Robinson, while Holyoke promises an increase of 300 over last year's Butler majority. There is especial Republican gloom over Westfield, where the post office sore and Mr. Robinson's double-dealing will tell heavily against him. In the little town of Russell, Butler's majority is put at forty-five, against twenty-five last year. Bets are offered that Robinson will not go to Worcester with 10,000 lead, and that Butler will come to Worcester with 25,000. The custom of "bleeding' Republican candidates for the cause is now varied out this way by puncturing the veins of legislative aspirants to find Butler blood, which is said by the local managers to flow more freely than ever before. At Friday evening's Ward 2 Republican caucus, Lawyer Seymour was rejected because he had "Eutler leanings." All over the county our Tewksbury brethren are conducting their meetings after the very close-communion church council pattern, that only orthodox candidates may be selected. After November 6 many of these candidates will be labelled non-elect.

REPUBLICAN APATHY.

Alarm of the Leaders at the Failure Their Strong Wards to Show Up. The Republican managers are very much alarmed at the negligence of the men in the strong They had been led to believe from the house to house canvass which has been made that a vast preportion of all their supporters in the wards known to be overwhelmingly Republican would be sure to have their names enrolled. But only three days now remain before registration closes, and many thousands of names still remain off the list in the wards which have formerly been depended upon to offset the Democratic majority elsewhere. upon to offset the Democratic majority eisewhere. They find that their supporters are inclined to put them off when asked to register, with the statement that they will do so presently when they have an opportunity, intending only to free themselves from the burden of having canvassers following them about. It had been hoped by the Republican City Committee up to within a few days that Governor Butler's majority in the city of Boston could be held down to perhaps 8000, while not a few of their canvassers had put the majority of Governor Butler in the city of Boston as low as 6000. But the immense bemocratic registration of the bast lew days, with the very slim Republican registration from their best wards, has discouraged them very much, though they still publicly claim that they expect to get 25,000 votes in Boston for Mr. Robinson, though in reality they have little idea that it will reach that figure by several thousand. One of their shrewd workers said yesterday that in view of the disappointments they have met in registration he should think that the Republicans were doing well now if they increased their vote of last year by 25 per cent., which would give them something over 20,000, out of a total registration of somewhere between 63,000 and 65,000 voters, and he believed that about 56,000, or the total of last year's registration, would be brought to the polls this year, leaving Governor Butler between 12,000 and 16,000 majority in the city, it would not surprise him, he said, if Governor Butler's majority in the city went considerably over najority in the city went considerably over 12,000, though he would not concede the claim of the Democrats and Butler Republicans that Governor Eutler would have 20,000 majority. It might reach 18,000, though he was not willing to admit that it could go over that. Should it do so he would be much surprised.

The following extract from an article in the Boston Herald of October 12 is published by request. The Herald sent a man to Chicopee, the home of Mr. Robinson, to see how the candidate was regarded by his neighbors, and the following is the answer he received as to Mr. Robinson's local

Looked Closely After No. One.

around here, he appeared as a collector or trustee lawyer, and he did more of that kind of business than any other lawyer in Hampden county. In setting he always took the last cent, no matter how poor or unfortunate the employer might be; always looked out for his own costs first, and, if how poor or uniortunate the employer might be; always looked out for his own costs first, and, if there was anything left, his clients got it. This is a pretty hard arraignment, I know; but if you have any doubt about it, go around and ask the paymasters of the mills in Chicopee and then go down to Springfield and ask the paymasters of the Boston & Albany and Connecticut River railroads. They will tell you all about it, and give you plenty of cases. The business gave Mr. Robinson the first start on the path he is now treading. His first principle has always been to look out for himself. When he went to the lower branch of the Legislature, his first business was to secure for himself a nomination to the State Senate, or to lay pipes for that nomination a year hence. You know he was successful. While he was senator an effort was made to modify the trustee law so as to reduce the cost to be paid by the laboring man. He opposed it with all his might, saying that the poor man could stand it better than the lawyers could. Before he had been in the State Senate a week he had secured the promise of the nomination to Congress from this district, and when this was secured be was admitted into full fellowship in Congress from this district, and when this was secured he was admitted into full fellowship in the Republican ring, and now he is only doing the bidding of that same ring. During his first congressional campaign an argument was made that the navigation of the Connecticut river should be improved, and it was understood that he would attend to it. Mr. Chapin of Springfield was running against him at the time, and, as he was a heavy owner in the New York railroad, it was not expected that he would be enthusiastic for any such measure, and on this issue Mr. Robinson was elected. But, let me ask you, where was Mr. Robinson when the river and harbor bill was passed, and why did he not fulfil his promises and the expectations of the people of his district?" Just as the Herald man was leaving the gentleman offered to bet \$100 that Chicopee would go for Butler.

The Republicans Punish One of Their Own Councillors.

The action of the Republican Councillor Convention at Fall River in nominating Mr. Jonathan Bourne of New Bedford in place of Councillor Bourne of New Bedford in piace of Councillor Cushing is, though not intended to be so, another confirmation of the fact that the council has treated the Governor very unfairly. Mr. Cushing was thrown overboard by the Republicans chiefly because of the rejection of Hon. Nicholas Hathaway of Fall River for judge of probate in Bristol county. The nomination vas satisfactory to Republicans and Democrats in Fall River and New Bedford, but the Taunton ring had a scheme of its own. Taunton is in the second councillor district, but Mr. Cushing, by some means or other, was induced to vote against the wishes of his own district and in favor of those of another. Lieutenant-Governor Ames is also charged with working

FRANTIC APPEALS.

The Republicans Getting Thoroughly Frightened. The Republicans have already begun to issue

frantic appeals to the voters to save the defenders of Tewksbury from annihilation. Here are a few of Tewksbury from annihilation. Here are a few choice bits taken from an appeal just issued by President Cobb of the club of Hyde Park: "Is there a man of you—true friend of the good old Commonwealth—who can be indifferent or lukewarm in view of the danger that threatens us—the danger of a continuance of the dread calamity that has rested upon us during the political year now drawing to a close? We do not need, in this place, to reinind you how absolutely essential to the fair fame and moral health of our beloved State is the removal, now and forevermore, of the official presence of Benjamin F. Butler from the high place in our government which he has so outraged and dishonored." "Danger threatens.

Republicans, each and every one, upon you rests the responsibility. Your vote is the one thing needed; and he who shall neglect to give it will be guilty of a misdeed that may haunt him in the time to come, as it ought to."

An Appeal Issued to Voters By the State

Convention. The following address has been issued by the

Workingmen's State Committee: Workingmen's State Committee:

To the Workingmen of Massachusetts—
A short time since, pursuant to a call issued by
several individuals interested in labor retorm, a
conference was held in the city of Boston for the
purpose of formulating a plan of action. A temporary organization was effected, and the work of
the campaign at once entered upon.

It was deemed that the interests of the working
people could be best served by turning our efforts
towards the following results: First, by the reelection of General B. F. Butler to the executive
chair of the State; second, by securing a council
to assist him in the work of reform; third, the
election of as many legislators in favor of labor
measures as possible, regardless of party distinction.

To accomplish these results it will be neces-

To accomplish these results it will be necessary to have a systematic and organized movement among the friends of labor. We must agitate by public and private argument the great principles in whose validity we believe.

It has therefore been determined to hold a series of public meetings over the State, where the doctrines of labor reform will be expounded by men of eloquence and ability.

We ask the co-operation of our friends in all sections of the Commonwealth in pushing on this work. Steps should be instantly taken to form local committees, arrange for the necessary details of a meeting, placing yourself, meanwhile, in comof a meeting, placing yourself, meanwhile, in com-munication with the State committee, who will furnish speakers wherever desired.

We appeal to those into whose hands this circu-

ing to Massachusetts for a sign of promise. It only remains for us to do our duty, and the verdict of November 6 will herald to the world that the voice of the people cannot be stifled by aggregated wealth or a venal press.

ALBERT A. CARLTON, Chairman, Lynn. FRANK K. FOSTER, Secretary, 10 Wendell street. Cambridge.

HOIST BY THEIR OWN PETARD. A Trap Set for Democrate Catches a Republican-The Grand Old Party Accidentally Arrests One of Its Best Workers Under the Supposition that It Had Cap-

tured a Democrat.

The Republican State and City committees were Thursday the laughing-stock of the entire political community. With the usual amount of "righteous indignation" against an unfair election, the Republican committees announced in bold type that fraudulent registration would be vigorously dealt with, and that the wicked Democrats would meet with all sorts of calamities if they attempted to cheat the good and virtuous Republican party. Moses Sargent, a detective, was employed for the purpose of frightening voters as much as Moses Sargent, a detective, was employed for the purpose of frightening voters as much as possible, and for the same purpose cards printed with red-lick announcing that knowledge of intention of fraud might in confidence be addressed to "Pinkerton" were scattered broadcast over the city. The officers of both the city and State Republican committees used their utmost endeavors to discover some Democrat doing something which might afford a reasonable excuse for arresting him on charge of fraudient registration. If successful the fact was to have been heralded by all the Republican papers in the State as a Democratic attempt to steal the Commonwealth. A strict watch was kept, and at last Thomas Lennon of Ward 19 attempted to register under the name of Martin Norton. The Republicans pounced upon him at once, arrested him and rushed him into court, when lo and behold they ascertained, too late, after Lennon had been put under bonds of \$5000, that a good and true Republican of the genuine Robinson brand was the bird in the cage, and the man who had thus perjured himself by swearing that his name was Martin was a worker in the ranks of the grand old party. He is a member in good standing of the Republican organization, which was so terribly afraid a few days ago that Mayor Palmer could not secure competent and honest election inspectors, unless they were taken from a list supplied by the Republican City Committee. A Republican who was an active worker at the time Mr. Beard was chairman of the Republican State Committee seemed to express the opinion of politicians generally yesterday, in him to be in many respects the worst.

THE GERMANS IN THE CANVASS.

Views of a Leading German Newspaper. The following is from the columns of the New England Staaten Zeitung, and may be taken as an indication of the sentiment of the German-Ameri-

sider best; i. e., who do not harm the interests of the people, and especially those of the German-American order. Last year, at the State electhe people, and especially those of the German-American order. Last year, at the State election, we declared ourselves in favor of Benjamin F. Butler, and can rightly assert that our German-American fellow-citzens were satisfied with our declaration and voted for Butler. The same reasons which prompted us to recommend Governor Butler last year still exist. Our last Legislature, which had a Republican majority, did not out of good will or the laying aside of fanatical opinions and hypocricy, desist from attempting to pass a prohibitory aw, but because Butler would have veloed such a prohibitory amendment, and thereby become more popular than he already was. As a majority over his veto could not be obtained it was said that everything should remain as it was. Naturally after this the various measures brought in by the Democratic members of the Legislature for the repeal of certain clauses in the liquor license law, as, for instance, the school house clause, etc., were killed in the committee meetings. The highly unnecessary Law and Order League, which does no credit to a well-regulated government, takes upon itself the task of being a State within a State, employing special policemen, spies, etc., and composed of favorite children of the Republican party. The little lord of the Republican party. The little lord of the Republican party ex-Governor Long, who composes church songs, is president of the league. If their main war cry contains nothing more than 'He has damaged the good name of our State,' because he has exposed rotten management in our public institutions, we answer, Since the organization of the Law and Order League our State bas not has damaged the good name of our state, because he has exposed rotten management in our public institutions, we answer, Since the organization of the Law and Order League our State has not had much honor to lose. For where, in addition to a regular police force, the citizens must come together and employ extra police, the condition of affairs must be very corrupt. The same people who would jump out of their skins because the world has discovered that there is deally and on the property of the condition of the state of the condition of the skins because the world has discovered that there cause the world has discovered that there is dealing done in human hides in Massachu-etts do not feel any shame to assert that there is no law and order in our State. We must take the law in our own hands; we must employ and pay extra policemen, accusers, lawyers, etc., so that law and order reigns in Massachusetts. In reality the directors only wish to prevent the sale of liquors.

With abuse and hollow phrases the opposers of Butler cannot accompilish much. Our present Governor, Benjamin F. Butler, has, since he has been chief magistrate of our State, done nothing which damages the interests of the people; on the contrary, he has exposed evils existing in our State management, which naturally has called forth the wrath of the exposed and deposed employes of the government.

forth the wrath of the exposed and deposed employes of the government.

When independent, pure German newspapers, such as the Belletristisches Journal and Freidenker, emphatically declare themselves for Butler, every German should be convinced that he acts in the laterests of the German population to vote for Butler. We reserve the right to show in future articles that Butler is a necessity for us and therefore must be re-elected.

LAW AND ORDER LEAGUE. A Movement to Check Its Operations Until

A movement is in progress among certain Republican managers to prevail upon the Law and Order League to make no attack upon the liquor Order League to make no attack upon the law and Order League to make no attack upon the liquor interests until after the November election, on account of the injury that will thereby be inflicted on the Republican ticket. Those who have the movement in hand propose to inform the officers of the league that if they will lie low, until after the 6th of November, then the Republicans will back them in any raids upon the liquor inferests throughout the State and will give them whatever support they can, both immediately after the election and during the next year should Mr. Robinson happen to be elected. This they consider a fair trade inasmuch as the Law and Order League can do but very little at best during the next two weeks. Whatever they could do in that time the Republicans claim would have the effect of putting the iquor men on their guard, while on the other hand if they decide not to attack them until after election they will have the advantage of securing the Republicans in the liquor interest for Robinson, and will have an abundance of time after that to persue them with relentless energy, with certainty of help from Robinson it elected.

THE REPUBLICAN CANVASS. Disappointing Results to the Managers of

the Party. The Republican canvass of the towns and cities in the State, so far heard from, does not show the favorable result that the managers have been conidently looking for. They find that the percentage which they claim to have gained would leave them—if the entire State were found to show results similar to those arrived at in the towns thus far heard from—with a very slender margin.

[Lawrence Eagle, Ind.]
Lawrence is a doomed city politically, is the wail that comes up from Republican headquarters in Boston, and even Methuen, our next door neighbor, has become so infected with the Butler epi-demic that they are bewildered over the situation. It is stated that the canvass in that town sent down several days ago gave Butler an increase over last several days ago gave Butler an increase over last year of twenty-five votes, and those who are in a position to know, Republicans, now say it will be nearer fifty than twenty-five. No Republican who has any regard for his reputation as a shrewd observer cares to make any prediction regarding the vote that will be polled in this city at the coming election. No mistake, the feeling is becoming pretty general in this vicinity that it is not a bad idea to try the old gentleman one year more.

Mr. S. A. B. Abbott Nominated for Lieu-

tenant-Covernor. The Democratic State Central Committee met Satrday noon at headquarters. There was a full attendance of members, and an hour and a half was spent in listening to reports from all parts of spent in listening to reports from all parts of the State. These reports were reliable and uniformly encouraging. The committee took a recess at 1.45 o'clock and reconvened at 2.30.

The most important matter considered was the positive declination of ex-Mayor F. O. Prince to run as a candidate for the lieutenant-governorship. The committee, therefore, proceeded to nominate a new candidate to take his place, and the choice fell upon Samuei A. B. Abbott of Boston.

ton.
Samuél A. B. Abbott is the son of Judge Josiah
G. Abbott, the well-known lawyer of this city.
He was born in Lowell, and received his early
education in its public schools, and removed to

Boston with his father just prior to arriving at his majority. He graduated at Harvard college in the class of 1866, and entered the law office with his father. He is a member of the Suffolk bar, and has achieved a reputation as a careful, painstaking lawyer. He conducted the contested election cases of Hon. Josiah G. Abbott vs. Hon. Rufus S. Frost, and Hon. Benjamin Dean vs. Hon. Walbridge A. Field, with signal ability, and was successful in both cases. He was a member of the Board of License Commissioners with Messus. Walker and Gargan, and fr several years has been a trustee of the public library. He is a staunch Democrat, and was a candidate at two different elections for the Board of Aldermen, and, although living in a Repubof Aldermen, and, although living in a Repub-lican ward, polled a very heavy vote. He is about 40 years of age and is in the prime of life, with every prospect of a brilliant future before bin.

Boston Republicans are talking that Butler will not get more than 8000 plurality, and perhaps not not get more than 8000 plurality, and perhaps not more than 5000. Last year it was 14,270.— [Lowell Mail.] Let's see: Last year, October 28, the Boston Journal said the Democrats claimed 12,000 majority in Boston, but would do well if they got over 6000. It turned out to be 14,270. Now they say Butler will not get over 8000 majority in Boston. Well, then, as 6000, their prediction last year, is to 14,270, the actual result, so is 8000, the Republican prediction this year, to the result this year, which would give Governor Butler a little more than 19,000 majority in Boston.

Look on This, Then on That. Butler was a major-general whose most valuable services were as a provost-marshal and never a leader of men, and whose successes were those of a sutler and not of a strategist.—[Colonel Codman.

I would not abuse Butler. I have served with, have been a Republican with him for twenty years. When he was a Republican he was right. Nor would I attack his war record. I was in New Orleans, and I think when he was there they had better government than they ever had since.—[Senator Frye. One of Covernor Butler's Deeds.

Five or six years ago, General Butler received word that an old blind lady of his own name, who word that an old blind lady of his own balle, who was born in his native town, but was no relation to him, was in needy circumstances. He at once made provision for her, and paid all her expenses until the time of her death, when, at his expense, the body was carried to Deerfield, New Hampshire, her native place, and interred. This information is furnished THE GLOBE by a lady familiar with the circumstances of the case.

Campaign Notes. The Democrats of the fourth Middlesex senato-ial district yesterday nominated Hon. Walter A.

There are probably 500 men in Lowell who did not vote for Butler last year who will do so this. -[Lowell Times.

-[Lowell Times.

The Democrats and Independent Republicans expect to elect four out of six representatives from Hampshire county.

In reply to the question whether a voter loses his his right of franchise if convicted of gambling on the result of an election, it may be stated that in this State he does not.

this State he does not.

This town will give 200 majority for Governor Butler the 6th of November, and thus considerably more than hold its last year's position.—[Northampton Journal.

The Stalwart Republicans say that Postmaster Tobey of Boston must go. Hon. Charles J. Noyes and Hon. E. W. Kinsley are among those talked of to succeed him.

By the late decision in this State open hars are

By the late decision in this State open bars are illegal. Even hotels must hide the jug in the closet. This will work a revolution in the business until the law is tinkered.—[Taunton Gazette. Robinson will be elected governor in November. Put that in your pipe and smoke it.—[Cambridge Chronicle.] If we did, it would end like Robinson's candidacy—in smoke.—[Cambridge Jeffer-

By a recent decision of the Supreme Court, public bars, licensed or not, are declared illegal. As soon as the election is over, the Law and Order League will begin prosecutions on licensed dealers. [Haverbill Outline.

A Barre gentleman, "up to the times," who has been looking over the field in his vicinity, thinks that if the remainder of the State does proportionally as well for Governor Butler as Barre will do, his excellency's majority will be well over 20,000. Mr. A. J. of Providence, is authority for the statement that a very prominent New Bedford Republican is among the accessions to Governor Eutler's supporters, having been converted by the Tewksbury investigation.

If the number of hitherto Republicans in Springfield who have a nonword their intention of particular in the statement of the stateme

field who have announced their intention of voting for Butler this year, for the first time, is to be taken as a criterion throughout the State, he will be elected by 40,000 majority.—[Springfield Demo-

Robinson men by telling them everything is booming, while, on the other hand, the Lowell Courier, speaking frankly, informs its readers that the Republican registration in Lowell is several hundred

The Republicans are destitute of all argument or excuse for their existence, and unless they put forth to the people some issue other than "Butler must go," and the Marshes and Earle must come, they will be swallowed up in a tidal wave of everlasting oblivion.—[Lynn Bee. The real secret of the Republican party's anything-to-beat-Butler cry is that they know that the Governor, it continued in power, will cause other investigations and examinations the result of

Hon. Edward Avery.

The common people of Massachusetts, who earn their living from day to day, have watched the course of our Governor and have come to a final conclusion to return him, and all of them have made up their minds to have a half holiday on the 6th of November to do this mighty work and do it well.—[Colonel C. W. Wilder. *

The Democratic was the only party to give expression by action to the words of these theorists by appointing a colored man to a position of honor, trust and emolument—under the State government. The colored people appreciate this act and show it by their almost unanimous support all through the State,—[Worcester Times.

The Republican managers, who have agreed

The Republican managers, who have agreed that if Robinson is elected Faxon shall have such legislation against liquor as he desires, are very angry with the out-and-out ProhibitionIsts for their work against Robinson. That the movement hurts is shown by the fact that they are beginning to abuse the officers of the Prohibitory State Central Committee.

Many a Republican in Boston is likely to wake up to the fact, on the morning of October 24, that

Many a Republican in Boston is likely to wake up to the fact, on the morning of October 24, that he has lost his chance to vote by a very culpable negligence. What is true of Boston is measurably true of Lowell. Our registration closes Tuesday, October 30. We are yet behind several hundreds of the real Republican strength, as our voting lists show.—[Lowell Courier.

It is understood among liquor men and Law and Order League men alike that the recent decision of the court leaves but one step to prohibition, and that a very short one. After election the Law and Order League, assisted by Henry Faxon, will inaugurate a harassing war on the liquor interest. Faxon is straining every nerve to elect Robinson and a Prohibitory Legislature.

Candidate Robinson is sty, rather than able. He is working the "eminently respectable" dodge for

Candidate Robinson is sty, rather than able. He is working the "eminently respectable" dodge for all it is worth—and it is worth a great deal, even to the sanctimonious cut of his beard. The faults of General Butler lie on the surface, and are seen of all men; those of Candidate Robinson lie deep and are most scrupulously guarded from public gaze. The one man puts you on your guard; the other would betray you with a kiss.—[Waltham Tribune.

Inquirer—Any white alien or alien of African nativity or descent who has resided in the United

Inquirer—Any white alien or alien of African nativity or descent who has resided in the United States for the continued term of five years next preceding his admission, and in the Commonwealth one year, may be admitted as a citizer of the United states and be entitled to vote. The chidren of one who, having made his primary declaration, died before naturalization, are citizens, and entitled to all the privileges as such on taking the oaths prescribed by law.

tionable Features of the Body Traffic. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes has received a letter, of which the following is a copy:

of which the following is a copy:

Honored Sir—Will you allow me to correct an erroneous impression which you, and perhaps others, have received from the political falsehoods of deinigogues regarding the Tewksbury exposure? The citizens of this Commonwealth, through their executive, have made no charges of corruption against the Harvard Medical College for any lawful and proper use they have made of the dead bodies which the laws of the State permit them to use. The wrong to which public attention has been called in this matter, is the custom of the college paying \$16 apiece for the bodies to Tom Marsh, Jr. It was too tempting an inducement for those barking ghouls to increase the rate of mortality. We have seen that the price of \$5 paid for infants swept all the little innocents into the greedy maws of the inhuman traders in human flesh! The cadavers, under proper rules and restrictions, are the property of the students, according to the law of the State, and neither Tom Marsh, Jr., nor his sisters or his cousins or his aunts were entitled to one cent for delivering them to the persons designated by the law.

It must be obvious to an honorable, intelligent gentleman, as you are known to be, that such an unlawful trade in human bodies was an awful It must be obvious to an honorable, intelligent gentleman, as you are known to be, that such an unlawful trade in human bodies was an awful crime, and that our Governor did right in exposing such a beastly, sinful traffic. No man nor parly can sustain the Tewksbury hortors without being overwhelmed by public indignation and scorn."

Wheat Ruined in the Manitoba District. ST. PAUL, October 22 .- Reports from the wheat crop in the Manitoba district show a bad state of erop in the Mainton district show a had state of affairs, the crops having been frozen in the milk and rendered valueless. The crop was abundant enough, and the farmers had great hopes, but it is now doubtful whether the country north of the Canada line can be depended on for anything like

SKINNY MEN.—"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia. Impotence. \$1.

HUGE PENSION SWINDLES. FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

How People Are Deceived by the Agencies.

Tons of Circulars, Filled with Falsehoods, with Which the Mails Are Flooded.

Alleged Claims on the Government That Have no Foundation.

WASHINGTON, October 22 .- Within a few days

the public will be informed of certain measures now being prepared by the Interior Department and the government attorneys to put a stop to the systematic swindling carried on by the pension claim agencies of Gaudy circulars, filled with falseare made to believe that they have claims on the government, and then they pay the sums asked for fees only to find out, after months of waiting, that their application was never considered. Tons of such circulars are mailed each month, and since the publication of the list of pensionand since the publication of the list of pensioners the agents have been reaping a rich harvest. Some of themsemploy scores of clerks, and so easy is their operations that one saloon-keeper who has no business before the pension office, by simply sending out circulars, boasts that he receives several bundred dollars a month. Of the 244,000 cases pending, 204,000 are held until the claimants can present further proof of their rights to pensions. Thousands of them have been induced to file claims which are palpably insufficient, and when more proofs are demanded they are unable to send them, leaving only the agent the richer, for they invariably collect their \$10 fee in advance. So rapidly has this increased that Commissioner Dudley has felt constrained to notify Secretary Teller that some preventive steps must be taken. The first thing in this line is to weed out the fraudulent agents. Since Commissioner Bently was removed through the machinations of the pension agents, it has been imagined that Commissioner Dudley was not so earnest about them as he should be. Recent developments show that this was not so. In 'several instances recommendations have been sent by him to Secretary Teller urging that agents be disbarred, with proofs of the libigal business which they carried on. They either never reached the secretary, or in the pressure of other matters have not received his attention. Seven such cases are now waiting Mr. Teller's action, and the evidence in others is being prepared. Postmaster-Gengral, Gresham's attention will also be called to the fraudulent use of the malls in this business, and asked to attend to it. He will do all in his power. The recent exposures of these agents in the press have bestirred the officials, ers the agents have been reaping a rich this business, and asked to attend to it. He will do all in his power. The recent exposures of these agents in the press have bestirred the officials, and will soon end in vigorous steps to protect the veterans and the parents and widows. One other abuse will also be righted, and that is the habitual quistom of agents to charge more than the \$10 allowed by law for each case. the habitual discom of agents to charge more than the \$10 allowed by law for each case. Nearly every agent, many of them otherwise irreproachable, have been guilty of this penalofience. The revelations soon to be made will show how vast has this trade of extorting money from pensioners become. Colonel Dudley, in his report, touches on this subject in this way: "The evils compilatined of have greatly increased, and will continue, and the present situation calls for immediate action on the part of Congress. The questions affecting the relations of claimants and claim agents and their status before this office as practitioners are the most perplexing and annoying which arise in the administration of the pension bureau," and adds that many educated and useful attorneys have been practically excluded by the present law from practice, while many ignorant, unscrupulous and useless persons have been attracted to it.

SHIPPING LIVE CATTLE.

Threatened Cessation if Present Prices Continue-Heavy Losses for the Past Month Reported by All Engaged in the Trade. The export of live stock and dressed meats from

this port to the London, Liverpool and Glasgow market landings for the week ending Saturday, October 20, 1883, shows an increase in both live cattle and dressed meats. Advices received from foreign cattle salesmen show no change in values, nor do they show any improvement in the demand. The reports have been, and still are, very discouraging to shippers of American iive cattle.

The London and Giasgow markets are in no better condition so far as the values and demand are concerned. Resident shippers have been losing heavily during the past four weeks, from \$5 to \$12 per head on every bullock shipped; and, should the markets continue to hold at the puesent values both abroad and at home, there must necessarily follow a cessation of the shipping of live stock. Freight rates, while a little easier, are held at such prices that exor live stock. Freight rates, while a little easier, are held at such prices that exporters can't afford to engage but very little. Several of the steamers engaged during the current month were contracted for by snippers who had orders to ship cattle to London or Liverpool firms, buying them on the markets on commission. The low values, and the long time in which they have been forced down, can be attributed in a great measure to the home restrictions which have been placed upon Irish cattle. The farmers and stock raisers did not dare risk marketing their stock during the months of July, August and September, thus making the supply light at the different market landings during the above months, and American shippers finding an active demand, and values unequalled at that season of the year, overstocked the markets and the Irish farmers could not afford to feed their stock any longer, for many a drove was ripe and must be marketed. The result was a dropping off in the demand for American beeves, and also declared the contractions of the sear of the state of the state of the search of the sear *Ex-rights. ment of their interests financially, but to the great advantage of steamship agents. The rates are held firm, and undoubtedly will improve during the next six weeks. Grain rates have advanced, and large quantities of provisions are awaiting shipment. Thus it can be readily seen that shippers will have but a small chance to lower the rates during the next six weeks. Insurance bremiums remains unchanged, from 5 to 7 per cent, the latter rate upon outside boats. American refrigerator beef shows no material change from quotations of the previous week.

The shipments from this port for the week ending saturday, October 20, 1883, have been as follows: Cattle, 1553; quartors of beef, 2809. Since the inauguration of the mutton trade between Great Britain, New Zealand and Australia, fears have been entertained that it would work injury on the American trade. The inquiry receives a very fair answer from the United States consul at Auckland, who in a recent report estimates the meat supply of the Australian colonies at 700,000 tons per annum, or 2000 tons per day, put pointedly draws attention to the to supply is the capacity of tonage at command. Meat can only form a small

been slow for home slaughterers' supplies, while demand for export has been fair. Values showed no material change from those of the previous week, notwithstanding the fact that cattle cost more on the Western markets. Beef cattle from the Northern and Eastern States of good quality found a good, quick market and satisfactory prices, while half-fatted, common and coarsegrade stock was hard property to dipose of. Sheep and lambs from the Northern and Eastern States were in large recept, and drovers found the demand slow. They were endeavoring to maintain the current rates of

during the past week for Western beef cattle has

the previous week, but butchers were determined to lower values, and after a few hours' delay trade opened at a decline from the prices of the previous week from 34 to 1c. by th. All other branches of the live stock market moved along moderately with no material change in values from the current rates of the previous week.

Receipts of hogs this week have been heavy. The quality has been of ordinary grade, there having been comparatively few really extra prime hogs of late. It is predicted that from this time on there will not be so large a proportion of prime hogs as during the past few months. For some time past light hogs have been selling for more than heavy porkers, but a change in affairs seems inminent.

during the past week has been dull for both beef and mutton, with no material change in value for beef, but a decline noted for mutton and lambs.

FAIR HAVEN, Conn., October 22.—A cat saved the lives of a captain of a canal boat, his wife and the lives of a captain of a canal boat, his wife and four small children last week. The boat was from Paltimore with 8000 bushels of oyster shells on board. The heavy load strained the boat and set her to leaking. All the family were on board asieep, and were roused from slumber by the frantic cries of the cat. The boat sauk five minutes later in deep water, those on board barely escaping. The cat was probably drowned.

STOCK AND MONEY REPORTS. Boston Money and Stocks and General State Street Gossip.

STATE STREET, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, October 20, 1883.

There have been no changes to note in the gen eral features of the local money market during the week. The banks and other moneyed institutions, not to speak of capitalists, have been well supplied with loanable funds, the rates for their use being generally easy. But, so far as activity is concerned, the story is different. Applications great caution in the disposal of their surplus funds. On good collataral money can be easily obtained at rates ranging from 4@51/2 per cent. per annum, the rate depending upon the nature of he security. As to discounts, the banks the security. As to discounts, the banks after meeting the wants of a certain class of their depositors, those who are in the habit of keeping an average good balance on hand, at rates ranging from 5@5½ per cent. discount, show a reluctant spirit of discounting outside paper, but when they do it is at a range of 5½ 26 per cent, although good mercantile paper is quoted as ruling at 6@6½ per cent. Accommodation paper is not in demand.

Outside of banks the note brokers are placing paper of the average good quality at 5@6 per cent, but still report the leaders as very cautious and exacting as to terms.

and exacting as to terms.

Distrust continues to overhang the market to a considerable degree, and not until this is dispelled, which may take weeks and months to be accomplished, can money be reported as being easily obtainable on proper security.

Corporation notes and acceptances are nomi-

Cor, cration notes and acceptances are nominally quoted as ruing at 4½ per cent., but with few transactions reported at any price. The country banks are discounting for their local customers at 5½ a6 per cent, and are quite firm at this range. Mercantile business is reported as being generally dull.

Between banks today the rate for balances was 2a2½ per cent, the former figures ruling. At the clearing house the gross exchanges this morning were \$11,551,809, while for the week they amounted to \$73,868,361; the balances this morning were \$1,630,979, and for the week, \$9,177,511. New York funds today sold at par to 8 cents discount per \$1000.

The Boston clearing house has made a new move today, crossing the street to its new quarters, No. 66 State street; its old quarters, No. 65, thas occupied since it first started, March 27, 1856.

Foreign exchange is quiet, closing fairly steady at the following prices: Sight, 4.8442; 60 days, 4.8144.64.8142; commercial bills, 4.7942; francs, sight, 5.20; 60 days, 5.2242.65.2348.

In New York during the week money has been in free supply at rates which show no change from those which ruled last week. Double-named paper, of the best degree, rules from 542.66 per cent, discount; good, of the same class, 6.6042 per cent,; single-named, 6.6.7 per cent,; good, 7.68 and not so well known, 8.60 per cent.

At the West money is reported as abundant, but at the South there has been more activity, which has been reflected in the currency movement from New York.

On Wall street money for stock-carrying purposes has been in free supply, at very easy rates, this afternoon closing offered at 1, with the final loan at 2 per cent.

The bank statement was a surprise to many, showing some unexpected changes, as follows:

Deposits, d creased 3,680,400
Circulation, increased 64,700
Resorve, decreased 2,182,300
The banks are now \$17,005 below legal requirements, as against \$2,165,305 in excess last week, and against \$2,000,000

and against \$2,789,000 in excess for the corresponding week last year. Covernment Bonds

Government bonds closed strong, the final prices, when compared with those of yesterday, showing when compared with those of yesterday, showing a gain of ½ per cent. for the 4½s, and for the coupon 4 per cents, the registered bonds of the latter showing no change.

For the week the gain in prices has been ½ per cent, for the 4½s, and ¼ for the 4 per cents.

The called bonds continue to come in slowly to the treasury, a despatch from Washington stating that only \$800,000 of those included in the 121st call were presented last week, making the total to date of \$24.250,700 out of \$30,000,000. In this connection the large excess of treasury In this connection the large excess of treasury receipts over payments attracts some attention.

Prices of Stocks and Bonds at 3 P. M.

Furnished by Evans & Doane, Bankers and Brokers, 28 State street.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

BOSTON MARKETS. OFFICE OF THE BOSTON DAILY GLORE, & SATURDAY EVENING, October 20, & BUTTER,—The market has weakened a little on all grades except the finest fresh made, and sales to any extent could not be effected except at concessions. We quote: center of the following states of the country of th Western ladie, 16@18c \$ b; do common to rood, 10 @15c \$ b.

Northern creamery, fine fall make, 28@30c \$ b; choice fresh, 26@27c \$ b; Summer make, 23@26c \$ b.

Western creamery, fine fresh, 25@230 \$ b; choice, 25@27c & fb; Summer make, 22@25c & fb.
Western dairy—Choice, 20@21c & fb; common to
good Western, 10@15c & fb.
CliefesE.—There has been a very dull market for

CHEE'SE.—There has been a very dull market for Cheese, and prices are more or less in favor of buyers. We quote:

Northern extra, 12:2124;c % b; choice, 114;221134;c % b; fair to good, 3:210c % b; choice Western, 11:21134;c % b.—There is a better demand from dealers and sales are generally made at net prices. Cumberland and Clearfield remain unchanged and sales are reported at \$3.90 % too. In Gas Coals there are no sales to report—the season is practically over. Some cargoes of Nova Scotia Culm have arrived, and con sumers are laying in their winter stock.

DEY GOO: S.—There has been a fair jobbing trade and the week's distribution has averaged very well. Plan and Colored Cottons have moved moderately. Prints continue quiet. Dre s Goods are in a satisfactory condition, and production is well sold up. Woolen go do for men's wear, are rather quiet.

DYEWOODS.—In St Domingo Logwood there have been sales at \$20.00@23.00 st too. Fustic has been quiet at easy prices. Lima and Sapan Wood are quiet and orders are quiet nominal.

EGGS.—fresh stock is soarce and prices are 1c %

been sales at \$29.00@23 00 st ton. Fustic has been quite at easy prices. Linux and Sapan Wood are quite and prices are quite nominal. Linux Wood is also quet and nominal.

EGGS.—Fresh stock is source and prices are 1c \$3 doz higher. We quote:

We quote fresh Eastern at 27@23c \$3 doz; Aroostook county. ...@ c \$3 doz; New York and Yermont. 26@27c \$4 doz; Northern. 25@27c \$3 doz; Western. 25@27c \$4 doz; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 26@26c \$4 doz; Per Island. 25@27c \$4 doz; held stock 21@25c \$4 doz.

Fish.—Frade has not been very active, and on the lower grades of Mackerel prices are easier, but choice are held firm at previous rates. We quote island No. 1 at \$15@16 \$7 bbi; No 2 at \$12@13 \$7 bbi; No 3 at \$10@11 \$7 bbi. Unculled lois sold a \$12.00413 \$7 bbi; Nova Scotia Mackerel range from \$9.00@10 as to quality. Shores in fare lots have sold at \$2.0022 \$7 bbi for extras; No 1 at \$13@19; No 2 at \$13@14; No 3 at \$310@14 \$7 bbi. Unculled lois sold a \$12.0022 \$7 bbi for extras; No 1 at \$13.0019; No 2 at \$13.0022 \$7 bbi for extras; No 1 at \$13.0019; No 2 at \$13.0022 \$7 bbi for extras; No 1 at \$13.0019; No 2 at \$13.0022 \$7 bbi for extras; No 1 at \$13.0019; No 2 at \$13.0022 \$7 bbi for extras; No 1 at \$13.0019; No 2 at \$13.0022 \$7 bbi for extras; No 1 at \$13.0019; No 2 at \$13.0022 \$7 bbi for extras; No 1 at \$13.0019; No 2 at \$13.0022 \$7 bbi for extras; No 1 at \$13.0019; No 2 at \$13.0022 \$7 bbi for extras; No 1 at \$13.0019; No 2 at \$13.0022 \$7 bbi for extras; No 1 at \$13.0019; No 2 at \$13.0022 \$7 bbi for extras; No 1 at \$13.0019; No 2 at \$13.0022 \$7 bbi for extras; No 1 at \$13.0019; No 2 at \$13.0022 \$7 bbi for extras; No 1 at \$13.0019; No 2 at \$13.0022 \$7 bbi for extras; No 1 at \$13.0019; No 2 at \$13.0022 \$7 bbi for extras; Anderson states and states a

HAYAND STRAW.—The demand for flav has been go be entered to enter the sales of choice Eastern and Northern Hayat \$1 000170 \$2 ton; do not sale to entered des. The market for Hides has been duft and Sales of Cordova kips nev dec seconds at 2946; Ris Plaire kips en inferms; Majuneas at 9246; wet salted Western 19046; In Calcutta Lightin sales have been at 136 % 18 h; part arsent cured at 12c. East India et shee, skids have been sal at 634c for firsts, for seconds and 35c for thirds, 23025c % h; fair to 18022c % h; choice, 1832, 24025c % h; fair to 19060. We quote choice, 1832, 24025c % h; fair to 19060. We quote sales of Bengal, fine, \$1 6500; good consuming grades, \$1 4001 60; ordinary, et 25: Guotemala, 700081. fNDIA RUBBER.—Prices of fine Para have ranged LEAD.—The market for Pig Lead has been quiet, we quote sakes of large lots at 430 small at 434c Lead Pipe has been selling at 634c % h; and Sheet lead at 749c % h; Tim-lined Pipeat 15c, and Block Tin Pine at 45c 8 h. Old Lead has been taken in exchange to new at 41g for solid and 33g for tea.

LEATHER.—The demand for Sole Leather is better sales of Hemlock have been at 2014@254c % h, as to quality. O ion tameed ranges rom 35@374gc for backs, 304g@34c for crob. Rough Upper has sold at 21c274cc % has to quality, including selected lots. Rough Calf ranges from 65@36c, as to quality. The different kinds of finished Leather have been in steady but mederate demand. LIME.—There have been sales of Rockland at 95c@ LIME.—There have been sales of Rockland at 95c@ \$1 % c % CUMBER.—We give the following as the quotations: Clear Pine, Nos 1 and 2, \$50@50; No 3, \$40@50; No shingles, 21 75@5 50; sprince laths, \$2 50@2 75; pine dt. \$2 75@3 00.

NAVAL STOKES — The market remains quiet for pirits of in pentine at 40@42c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ gal. Resins have been quiet, with sales of common at \$2.30 \(\frac{1}{2} \) both \(\frac{1}{2} \) both \(\frac{1}{2} \) 40@2 \$6 for No. 2.82 75@3 for No. 1. and \$3 50@3 \$4 for paie. Tax and Fitch have been quiet, with sales at \$3.50 \(\frac{1}{2} \) both \(\frac{1}{2} \) OIL.—The market for Linseed Oil is unchanged ales at 5 %.... for Western: Calcutta, 59%... Figal OIL.—The market for Linseed Oil is unchanged; sales at \$5@...c for Western: Calcutta, \$5@...c § gal. Lard Oil he been in fur demand, with sales of Western and Boston extra at \$6@98c % gal; No 1, 58@ \$0. \$6 gal. in Red Oil sales have been at \$5@95c for seponified and \$2@93c for Elaine. Paim Oil has sold at \$14@35c \$6 fb. in Fish Oils we quote last sales at \$8@42c for Menhaden, and Cod oil at \$1@46c \$6 gal for the different kinds. Sperm and Whale Oils remain without change; natural winter Sperm at \$1.15 & 18. and bleach d do do at \$1.20@123. Oilve Oil is set ing at \$6@874gc \$6 gal.

ONIONS.—We quote sales of Onions at \$1.75@2.00 別 bbl.
rOTATOES.—The market has been somewhat quiet.
We qu te Eastern Rose, 53 255 2 2 3 bush; Northern Rose at 45 20 2 3 bush; Eastern Prolifics, 50 25 5 2 8 bush; durbank Seed lings at 50 25 2 2 bush; Sweet Potatoes at 32 25 2 7 5 9 bbl.
FOULTRY —Choice Chickens and Turkeys are sell-FOULTRY —Globee Chickens and Turkeys are selling fairly a steady prices. We quote:

Northern Turkeys, young. 22224c; fair to good, 17
(20c; Sprin Chickens. 2022 c; choice Fowl. 1620
18c 2 b; fair to good. 1420 b; 2 b; live fowl. mixed lots, 102612c 2 b; inve Suring Chickens. 102612c 2 b; b; rbeavy weight; Partridges, 802000c 2 br.

PROVISIONS—There has been a very fair demand for Pork. We quote the last sales of extra prime at \$122612 50 2 b; bi; mess at \$12 50213 2 b; bi; clear has sold at \$15 00215 50 2 b; ob; backs \$14 002216 50 2 b). Beef has been in steady demand and the sales of Western mess at \$11262 50 we quote sale s of Western pair at r13 50214; and extra plate at \$13 50214 00 2 b). Showled Hams have been in a \$13 50214 oo 2 b). Showled Hams have been in a Lard is steady, with sales at \$24.981.2c, including city and Western

STARCH.—We quote the following as the current prices: Potato, 424.85c: Corn, 32.9641.2c: choice do, 424.85c: Wheat, 63.967 8 b.c. quiet and sales of Ohio and Fennsylvania fleeces we quote at 37.8738c for X, and XX at 38.640c \$15\$, and YX at 38.640c

NEW YORK MARKETS.

SATURDAY, October 20. FLOUR .- Dull and weak. GRAIN — Wheat lower; sales, 6.552,000 bush No 2 red at \$1.05@1051/4 for October, \$1.061/4@107 for November, \$1 083/8@1 094% for December, \$1 104% @1 115% for January; and \$1 1234/@1 1334 for February; soot sales, 2.8,000 bush, date easier; sales, 550,000 bush at \$284/@35e for mixed and 364-2644c

56%c; January, 56%c. Oats firm; No 2 mixed, October, 34c; November, 34%c; PROVISIONS.—Lard futures higher: sales, 400t therees; closing as follows; October, 7.85@7.89c; November, 7.65c; December, 7.60c; PROVISIONS.—Lard futures higher: sales, 400t therees; closing as follows; October, 7.85@7.89c; November, 7.65c; December, 7.69c; Part, 7.56@7.60c; January, 7.64@7.65c; and February, 7.71@7.73c. Bacoti nominal. Pork steady; sales 300 bals, at \$1150@12 for mess and \$15.75@16.25 for clear back. Cut meats steady; 1500 nieces soud at 6c for pickled shoulders and 11c for do hams. Dressed hogs firm at 6%c07c.

COTTON.—Futures variable, closing 1@6 points, lower, at 10.46c for October, 10.46c for November, 10.55c for December, 10.69c for January, 10.84c for February, 10.95c for June, 11.42c for July, and 11.50c for August. spits steady; middling uplands, 10.9-166. GROCERIES.—Rio cofice options higher: sales 11, 750 bags No. 7. November, 9.65@9.70c; December, 9.45@9.50c; January, 9.35@9.50c; February, 9.35@9.46c; March, 9.4.@0.55c; mid firm, Rice, molasses and raw sugar quiet and unchanged; reflued sugars dull and weak; hards, 8%.2@94c; standard "A," 86.84c.

PETICOLEUM.—Crude certificares passed an un

814c.
PETROLEUM.—Crude certificates passed an un eventful day; there were sales at \$1014@1094a.auc the closing trice, \$1104a; opening figures, \$110; sales on the two floors, \$331,000 bils. D fly runs to 18th 64,556 bbls, and deliveries, 72,679 bbls.

(Special Correspondence of The Sunday Globa,)

Brighton and Watertown Markets. Arrivals of live stock at Brighton and Watertown for the week ending Friday, October 19, 1833; Western cattle, 2830; Eastern cattle, 145; Northern cattle, 619, Total, 3644; Western sheep and lambs, 4180; Northern sheep and lambs, 9680; Eastern sheep and lambs, 1280, 15,140; Swine, 21,460. Veals, 491 Horses, 212.

Extra quality 26 59 67 00

First quality 6 00 66 3714

Second quality 5 371465 8715

Third quality 45 0 65 5

Peorest grade of coarse oxen, etc. 3 00 64 374 Prices trade of coarse oxen, etc..., 3 00 @4 374
PRICES OF HIDES AND TALLOW.

Brigh, hides. @77-\$\forall b\ Country tal... 4@44-\$\forall b\
Brigh, tailow. @7 @ b\ Caifskins... @11c
Country hds... @1 & b\ Neepas's 50c@75c
do do h'vy. @7 ci b\ Lambskins... 75c@\$1
Prices of beef cattle, \$\forall 100\text{ pounds, dressed weight,}
\$4000@9 25. Terrific Cavalry Conflict at Beverly's Ford -The Dandies Under Fire.

Where Stuart Was Caught Napping-Charging Earthworks.

[M. Quad in Detroit Free Press.] Colonel Ulric Dahlgren's cavalry dash into Fredericksburg, Va., has been recorded as one of the most brilliant affairs ever accomplished by a small force. In November, 1862, Sigel's corps. to which Dahlgren was attached, was encamped around Gainesville. Burnside wanted informa tion as to the strength of the enemy in Fredericksburg, and Sigel detailed Dahlgren to secure it The brave young officer was tendered Sigel's bodyguard - fifty-five men belonging to the First Indiana Cavalry-and on his way to Fredericks-

burg he picked up seventy-five or eighty men belonging to the Sixth Ohio Cavalry. Dahlgren could count on the town being occupied by at least twenty times his own force, and when, after an all night's ride, he reached Falmouth in the full light of morning and found the tide in and the regular ford too deep to cross, his men looked to see him order a retreat. Instead of this he at once took the upper ford—a crossing so dangerous that the citizens never used it, and with 500 Confederates looking down upon tt, and with 500 Confederates looking down upon upon him he crossed with his body-guard, leaving orders for the Sixth Ohio to follow and guard the Fredericksburg side of the ford. A few shots were fired at the crossing column, but no one was injured. Confederates, who were in the town at the time, assert that the column was supposed to be Confederate eavairy returning from a raid. The crossing at the upper ford seemed to bear out this idea, and many of those who would have fired at the column were restrained by orders.

orders.

There were nearly 500 Confederate soldiers in the town, most of them cavalry, and as Dahlgren reached the shore at the upper end his identity was no longer doubted. A part of the force mounted to receive him, and the remainder took such positions as promised a good defence. Dahlgren waited only long enough to form his men in squadrons, and then rode straight down into the town, having given orders to

Use Nothing But the Sabre

Just below where the main street turns to the left to strike Mayre's hill a force of 200 Confederates had gathered to receive the advance. The half a hundred men fell upon them in a furious

ates had gathered to receive the advance. The half a hundred men fell upon them. In a furious charge, troopers shouting and sabres whirling, and in three minutes the street was clear.

Again and again did the Confederates rally at street corners, knowing their own strength and realizing that it was but a dash, but each time they were furiously charged and quickly dispersed. The panic felt by everybody when it was first realized that the Federals were at hand was felt whenever a stand was made, and many of the Confederates hid themselves in barns and cellars and took no part in the action. When the town had been cleared the Confederate officers made one more appeal and succeeded in rallying about 150 men, who returned to the defence but were charged upon and scattered.

Captain Sharra was the company commander of the body-guard, aided by a lleutenant named Carr. In the hour's fight Sharra killed five men and the lleutenant four—men who were struck with the sabre and inspected after death. One of those killed by Carr was a captain, and his first stroke cut the brim off the lieutenant's hat. In half a dozen instances the charging squadrons were stuck fast and surrounded by a mob, who punched with the bayonet or clubbed their guns, and nearly all the wounds received by the Federals were inflicted in this way. One Confederate had his nose sliced off, another was scalped by a blow, and a third had his chin shaved away.

Through some misunderstanding the Sixth did not cross. They were supposed to be over, and as fast as prisoners were captured they were sent to the river to be taken care of. As there was nobody to receive them, the greater share made their escape. The Confederates twice succeeded in passing to Dahlgren's rear in force, and having his command divided by the river should have been able to capture the portion in the town. That they did not do so was probably owing to

The Hot Fire Maintained by the Buckeyes from the northern bank, and the lingering suspicion that this was but the advance of a large

Dahlgren paroled a dozen prisoners, brought away a score or more, captured about forty horses, a Confederate flag, a quantity of arms, and lost in killed only one man. He inflicted a loss of thirty one killed and wounded, held the town over two hours, and secured all the information desired at beactions.

headquarters.

Although the cavalry battle at Beverly's Ford, Va., occurred in the early days of June, 1863, two years after the beginning of the war, it was really the first occasion on which the cavalry of either side in the Eastern department had a fair show at each other beyond the charge of single recipients.

show at each other beyond the charge of single regiments.

J. E. B. Stuart, then commanding the brigades of Lee, Hampton, Jones and Roberts, was encamped along the Rappahannock, in the vicinity of Culpepper. There were reports that he was getting ready for a raid, and to checkmate any such intention, as well as in hopes to strike him a savage blow, Hooker planned an attack. General Pleasanton was assigned to the command, and under him were placed Buford, Gregg, Kilpatrick and the best cavalry in the Army of the Potomac. Two brigades of infantry were detailed from the sixth and Eleventh corps, and Pleasanton had his pick of horse artillery.

The river was crossed at Kelly's and Beverly's tords, only four or five miles apart, and the two commands took separate highways, which met at Brandy station.

commands took separate highways, which met at Brandy station.

Buford's cavalry, with the Eighth New York in advance, crossed just at daybreak. It was hoped to capture the Confederate picket without an alarm, but this could not be done. A warning was sent to the reserve, and this body at once fell

back to the timber and opened a not net and gave a brigade half a mile away time to turn out. The Confederate bugle call of "boot and saddle" was plainly heard by the Federals, but a mist hung ever woods and fields and the advance would not push ahead for fear of Falling Into an Ambuscade.

In ten minutes the Confederates were in the saddle, and four squadrons came charging down the road and fell upon the New Yorkers like a

hunderbolt and broke them up and hurled them back upon the Eighth Illinois, acting as a reserve. The Eighth fell back for a moment, but railied and charged and drove the squadrons into the woods. About thirty men were killed or wounded in this five-minute fight with the sabre alone.

Finding himself checked, Pleasanton made arrangements for an attack in front and flank. The infantry and artillery were brought up and deployed to cover the Confederate front, and the Sixth Pennsylvania, supported by dragoons of the regular army, who moved to the right so as to strike the flank. Their objective point was a battery of four guns. The men formed and dressed their lines in the coolest manner possible, and hundreds of the lookers-on shouted:
"Hurrah! boys—the dandies are going to have a fight at last!"

their lines in the coolest manner possible, and hundreds of the lookers-on shouted:

"Hurrah! boys—the dandles are going to have a fight at last!"

The Sixth was recruited, the same as special regiments in Michigan and other States, as a regiment of lancers, and, like other lancer regiments, it had been kept in the background and made the butt of ridicule. The lances had been thrown away for sabres and carbines, and this was the first time in its history that the Sixth had been in line for a fight. The men felt the stigma attached to the regiment and determined to wipe it out.

In front was an old field. On the far edge of it was the battery and the Confederate line of battle. As the lines were dressed the colonel rode to the front and shouted: "Sixth, draw sabres—guide left—forward—trot—gallop—charge!" Away went the regiment in a solid mass, but in a moment the guns were turned upon them, and grape and canister began to whistle through the ranks. Straight at the guns they rode, and not a man hesitated until the infantry support rose up and fired volley after volley into their faces. Under a cloud of smoke a mob covering three acres of ground seemed to circle round and round, shooting, slashing, screaming and attacking and detending with the ferocity of tigers. The men had been killed or driven from two of the guns when the bugle suddenly sounded the recall. As the Sixth gathered itself together down came two Confederate regiments of cavalry. There was only a lane leading back to the Federal lines. The Confederate horsemen were on the left—dismounted cavalry closing up on the right—the guns in rear. Even the lane was closing up as the Sixth

Charged Down It and Cut Its Way

to one of the dragoon regiments in reserve. There was a check, but only for a moment. The solid mass of Confederates seemed to pick up the two regiments and hurl them hand over hand, and so regiments and hurl them hand over hand, and so eager was the pursuit under the smoke that half a dozen of the gray-coated troopers rode into the Federal lines and were captured. In the retreat the Sixth lost a score of men captured, most of whom were literally pulled off their saddles.

Some of the hardest cavalry fighting of the war occurred during Lee's retreat from Gettysburg. Kilpatrick and other Federal leaders were determined to secure his trains, and Stuart and other Confederate leaders were just as determined to protect them. From Williamsport Kilpatrick ordered ten regiments to Falling Waters, but through some blunder never yet made clear Custer and his four skeleton regiments alone obeyed the up strong earthworks and manned them with three brigades of A. P. Hill's corps. The force of the Confederates was not known, and believing that a sudden attack would

throw them into confusion, Companies D and C of the Sixth Michigan dismounted and ran forward as skirmishers. In ten minutes they had (apparently) driven the Confederates behind their works, and now companies B and F formed for a charge and rode straight down upon the earthworks. The charge was made with such speed that the horses were over the breastworks before a man was hit. Cries of "we surrender!" were heard on every hand, and the squadron passed towards the river, leaving the prisoners to be cared for by the expected reserve. No reserve came up, and seeing the smallness of the Federal force, the Confederates railied and nearly annihilated it, killing, we midding and capturing seventy-four out of 102. A Federal captain, major and lieutenant were among the killed.

A. P. Hill was here in person, and the charge was so sudden that he could have been captured had he been known. While he was making ready to mount his horse a Federal cavalryman rode on either side of him, and one looked back and ordered him to report at the front with the other prisoners. The General reported on the bank of the Potomae instead, and as he crossed the river the balls splashed him with water until he seemed to have had an accidental bath. He afterwards referred to it as the closest call he had ever had.

ETHICS OF A CROWD. The One Place of All Others Where the Unit is Lost. [St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

There is no room for extremists in a crowd. The dude will be ground between the upper and nether nillstone. In fact, those about him are likely to take a secret pleasure in adding to his discom fiture. The crowd has a keen eye for sham which fares particularly iil when it takes

fiture. The crowd has a keen eye for sham which fares particularly iil when it takes the shape of personal pretension. There must be a feeling that "you are one of us" to secure good favor. People do not congregate in vast numbers to admire others, but to have a good time themselves. They are generally willing to do the fair thing, but want no "putting on airs." It requires room to do that with any degree of comfort to the operator. He must be out of ear-shot of the remarks which convey to him the sense of the failure he is making. It is a singular fact that no amount of experience, inherited or personal, is sufficient to disabuse many people of the idea that they can create false impressions as to their own importance on the beholder. For every word of admiration a flashily dressed or visibly consequential person elicits, he gets a thousand contemptuous recognitions as an ass—a fact he remains perennially impervious to. The strivings and projects of the swell constantly miscarry, and he knows it not—except when be is jostled in a crowd. He goes through the world in a state of perpetual ignorance as to his transparency.

The crowd is a great leveller, and the member of it who does not do his own levelling has it done for him in a manner which is not at all pleasant. Large and happy aggregations of people, like civilization itself, are based upon the spirit of mutual concession. The savage who does not know how to yield in little things wants all outdoors to live and have his being in. And what is the arrogant, bumptious person, however civilized his exterior may be, who has no consideration for others, but a relic of barbarism? The kindly feeling which prompts the doing of a small favor, at some slight inconvenience to self, it is which makes the happy crowd possible. The lubrication of good will, sympathy and small helpfulness is the grand secret which makes the social machinery move well. Each man must allow a little margin to others, or there can be no general clasticity to prevent things from being broken u

A CRANK COLLECTING HAIRPINS. The Mania That Possesses Some Feeble-Minded Men.

[Milwaukee Journal.] "Do you see that young man following the young lady?" said a gentleman to the reporter just as night was preparing to drop her dusky mantle down and pin it with a star last evening. "A masher?"

"No, not so bad as that." "What then?"

"A crank."
"What breed?"

"What breed?"
"A very common one just at this time. He's a hairpin crank."
"What do you mean?"
"What do you mean?"
"Why, simply what I said. It's a new craze that has struck all in a heap those peculiarly rattle-pated individuals who have been wont to burn the midnight lamp composing a sonnet to my mistress' eyebrows. As the small boy used to gather postage stamps and the wee girl fill up her button-string, so do these tender-hearted youths collect hair-pins. They watch the ladies as they pass along the streets, at parties, balls, and in stores on shopping excursions, and when a hair-pin works loose and falls to the ground or floor it is quickly picked up, the lady's name discovered it possible, and the hairpin, properly labelled, therewith goes to swell the collection. The bolder of the harpin collectors will succeed in picking a loose one from a lady's back hair without her knowing it. I was invited the other evening to inspect a collection of these relies of beauty gathered together by a seventh ward young man. He had hearly 300 of them, and they all bore the name of the charming wearers, including all the changes of fore and aft on the name Smith, from Arabella to Zola, and from plain Smith to Schmidt and Smyth. One of the pins, my delectable companion miormed me, was from the head of one of the leading society belies of the city, and cost him \$5 to secure it, a rival collector having obtained the precious trophy and sold out to him."

What do they are done the him \$5 to secure it, a rival collector having obtained the precious trophy and sold out to him."

ing society belies of the city, and cost him \$5 to secure it, a rival collector having obtained the precious trophy and sold out to him."

"What do they do with them?"

"The same as the boy did with his postage stamps, or the girl with her button strings—keep them to look at and admire. The craze has just struck the West. It originated among the dudes of Boston about a year ago, and has just arrived. In all probability it will die out in a single season, as it seems too foolish to endure long."

A Boot-Black's Eulogy. [Detroit Free Press.]

So the men said, so the women said, and so the children called to each other as a piece of news.

A drunken, good-for-nothing. A so-called man whose brain had become dissolved in liquor, whose mind was enfeebled, and who had disappointed everybody by not dying in the gutter, instead of having the roof of a tenement house over his head.

his head.

Why should any one grieve when such a vagaboud passes away? The world may owe him ro'n for his bones to rest, but nothing further. So in "Brandy's" case, men said that he was well out of the way, and women clattered their dishes in the rooms below, and cared not for the presence of the dead. of the dead.
When the undertaker came to be bear the body

away a dozen deople crowded into the room, and among them was a boot-black. Some said that "Brandy" looked well in a coffin, others spoke lightly about his face having at last lost its ruby "Brandy" looked well in a coffin, others spoke lightly about his face having at last lost its ruby color, and the dead pauper was no more than a dog in their minds, and why should he have been? One can be a man or he can be a vagabond. If he becomes a vagabond let him lose the respect of men. All had a heartless remark except the boot-black. He stood at the head of the coffin and looked from face to face and said:

"Brandy was low-down, and he died like a beast, and you are all sneering at him! Did any one among you ever give him a chance? Did he have a home when he was a boy? Did men try to encourage him and guide him aright? Is there a man in the room who ever took him by the hand and spoke one kind word? Didn't everybody abuse and ill-treat him? Didn't everybody look upon him as a dog?"

There was no answer.

"Aye! Brandy was low down!" whispered the boy as he laid his hand on the coffin. "He was ragged and hungry, and poor and homeless, and witnout one single friend. What man among you could have stood out against it in heaven! Let me help to carry him down."

And when the dead had been driven away and

me help to carry him down."

And when the dead had been driven away, and the boy had disappeared, more than one man said:

"After all, we might have made it easier for the poor old man. I wonder that some of us never sought to make a man of him, instead of helping him down."

Ingenious Young Women. (Troy Telegram.? Monday evening there was a big excursion from

the collar shops to Saratoga. Hundreds of Troy's pretty young ladies went to Saratoga.

The sky threatened rain.

The young ladies wore bustles.

Perhaps there was no connection between the threatening sky and the bustles—and perhaps there was.

threatening sky and the bustles—and perhaps there was.
Shortly after the excursionists reached Saratoga the ram began to pour. Many of the young ladies with their escorts were seated in the parlor of a hotel when the ram began to fall. The prospect was dismal as viewed from the hotel windows. Within it seemed sad too. The airy and tasty dresses of the excursionists must be spoiled by a venture on the street. Umbrellas were few and far between, and there seemed an entire dearth of outside coverings.

But witness the ingenuity of the young ladies of the day.

he day.

As if by preconcerted action the young ladies rose one after another and left the parior.

In a few minutes they returned.

Making the Dear Creatures Taller.

[Toronto Globe.] . A scientific journal records a late invention by A scientific journal records a late invention by which ladies are to be made taller. The woman who is to undergo this process is encased in a very tight corset, and her feet are placed in shoes weighted with fifty pounds of lead each. She is then placed in a machine consisting of a ring, which encircles her waist, and suspended from the ceiling at such a height as to prevent her feet from touching the ground. The pressure of the corset forces the upper part of the body upward, and the weight of the shoes stretches her from the waist downward. It is estimated that the extreme length to which the spine can be stretched by the process thus described is two inches, and that the knee and hip joints can be stretched an Inch and a half more. Thus three inches and a half can be added to the height of almost any woman who has

MOSE, THE FIRE B'HOY,

Who Ran "Wid the Masheen" Forty Years Ago.

His Dress, His Voice, His Ambition and His Girl "Lize."

An Age of Strong Diet, Strong Medicine and Long Sermons.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

In dress black was the prevailing color-black for promenade, parlor, church, ball, or business. The motto ran, "A black but is always genteel." The hat was bell-crowned, long-napped, broad-brimmed and pressed vice-like on the head.

People then did not so much give away their econd-hand clothes or dispose of them to the old clo'" man. They "wore them out." For this reason the "swallow-tril" dress coat was often an article of everyday attire. It was the secondhand swallow-tail, supplanted by the new one for Sunday or state occasions.

The shirt collar was high, standing and sharppointed at the ends. The black frock coat was nort waisted, narrow chested, with long, narrow skirts, and, the sleeves were as tight as possible The ladies' bonnet was modelled after the coal-scuttle. An artificial full-blown prony or bunch of roses adorned its summit. A plain cloak or shawl hung like a rag from the shoulders. A plain untrimmed skirt reached to the ankile.

Their slippers were heelless, flat, and secured by black strings wound round the ankle. The parasol was edged with deep, heavy silken fringe. A bag of gayly colored silk, embroidered with beads, was necessary for full dress. The handkerchief was bordered with lace, and carried exactly in the middle by the thumb and forefinger. The "b'hoy" of New York was a feature forty years ago. His hair was closely cropped behind,

years ago. His hair was closely cropped behind, but allowed to grow long in front. To these front ends perfumed bear's grease was applied in generous quanti ies. They were carefully and laboriously brushed and the ends tucked under. His face was closely shaven and he wore a black plug hat, pitched prominently forward over his brow and also inclined slightly to one side. A large shirt colar was turned loosely down and so fastened as to expose a bull-like neck. The skirts of his black frock coat exte need below the knee. His vest was of highly-colored or figured satin or velvet, and so cut as to expose his entire shirt bosom. Pantaloons sailor fashion—tight to the knee, and from thence to the lankle growing larger, as does a -blunderbus from chamber to muzzle.

muzzle. His jewelry was often varied, profuse and showy. He walked with a roll and a swagger. In the street he preferred to lean against a lamp-post. In his mouth his eigar was cocked up at about the same angle the brim of his last was cocked down.

down.

In voice his intonation wavered between a falsetto and a growl. He was in his element at fires and bails. He fought at both. He belonged or "ran" with some volunteer fire company, the number of which was embroidered on his red fiannel shirt. He always wore red, for it was the color of blood, and in blood he delighted.

His crowning ambition was to get the first water from his "masheen" on the fire. He fought with his fists, but was not averse in entergencies to the use of a "spanner" or a fire trumpet.

Unlike the ruffians of today

He feored the Use of Kaille and Pisto.

He Scorned the Use of Kniffe and Pistol. He was rough, but also had a good deal of rough chivalry in his composition. His generic name was "Mose"; that of his girl was "Lize." In early life the b'hoy was generally apprenticed

to some boss butcher. In the labor peculiar to his calling he spent his days. To run to fires at night was his recreation. To become a "boss butcher, was the summit of his ambition.

He worked, and worked hard, for a fiving. Chanfrau made a great hit when he put him on the stage in company with "Lize."

"Lize's" attire was an aggravated and exaggerated copy of that of the Broadway belle of the period. The skirt was shorter and fuller, the band-kerchief larger and more ostentatiously carried, the corkscrew curls longer, slimmer and staffer; but her gait resembled as nearly as possible that of the man who ruled her affections and everything else.

The Bowery "b'hoy" is now extinct. The war extinguished him.

Its chairs were of divers patterns and some were crippies. The inkstand was of gray stone. Stubby quill pens lay about in all degrees of inefficiency. There was a pad of red blotting-paper, a boxwood sandbox, a scattering of settled cases tied with red tape. A few unpainted pine boxes served for the bookcase. The foor was begrimmed with dust and ink stains.

Safes had not arrived; banking and insurance houses had their iron chests. These were formidable shows, but impotent safeguards. The wooden sides were crossed with bars of strap iron and the whole box was thickly jutted with knobs. These knobs were to the chest what were gongs to former Chinese armies. The gongs made an imposing noise. The knobs made an imposing sight. Here the usefulness of both ceased.

There was not then so marked a dividing line as now between the "store" and the "shop." To be a thorough gentleman of leisure was hardly respectable. The law of the time was that all men should be in some kind of business.

Adams and Harnden were commencing the express business, and they were their own messengers, and their entire daily freight was stowed in a couple of carpet-bags.

Family cooking was better than at present. Our

gers, and their entire daily freight was stowed in a couple of earpet-bags.

Family cooking was better than at present. Our mothers and grandmothers "took a band" in it. Bread was made at home. Coffee was freshly ground every morning for breakfast.

The Grinding of the Family Coffee-Mill was a familiar sound of the early morn, long ere the children were up. Foreign help had less sway in the kitchen than now, and European hands did not make a botch of such purely American dishes corn bread, buck wheat cakes and succotash, People then did not live as long, nor was the average health as good as it is today; they ate more

chewed more tobacco.

Dyspeptics and consumptives were more common; disease and premature death were devoutly laid at the Deity's door, and alluded to as "dis

laid at the Delty's door, and alluded to as "dispensations of Providence."

Tombstones had longer epitaphs and more verbosity engraved upon them.

At funerals the undertaker cried with the mourners, the flow of tears being in proportion to the expense of the funeral.

Coffins were very plain and burial caskets unknown.

own.
Toung folks in couples counted it a privilege to Young loss in couples counted it a privilege to sit up nights with the corpse before burial, and in many cases it was for them a welcome recreation. New Orleans molasses, very black and thin, was the common "sweetening" for buckwheat cakes. Refined molasses was comparatively The bank bills were of State banks, and the

The bank bills were of State banks, and the farther West their locality the shakler were they. Illinois and Indiana bills would barely pass in New York City.

Much of the silver currency—sixpences, shillings and collars—was of Mexican coinage, brought to this country by the Santa Fe traders.

The country retail trade was better than now. People then could not so easily by rail run up to the city and expend their largest cash accumulations for the more expensive stuffs.

Country dry goods stores renewed their stock from the city twice a year. The arrival of 'new goods' from New York created a flutter. It filled the store for two or three days—until every woman in the village had seen all the new styles. Eggs were a shilling a dozen and butter was considered high at eighteen pence per pound.

There was "York currency," being eight shillings to the dollar.

Business letters were more voluminous and formal than now and written in a precise round hand.

The yearly almanae contained prophesies for

hand.

The yearly almanac contained prophecies for each month of the year. The phrase "Expect much rain about this time" would extend along the column of dates for ten days. These predictions were based on the "hit and miss" principle, and one hit would be "hit and miss" principle, and one hit would atone in the public mind for half a dozen misses. Who made them was ever a mystery.

The almanae was hung up in the chimney corner, and as the months glided on it grew yellow with age and smoke.

Isolated rural districts contained a greater pro-

Isolated rural districts contained a greater proportion of lunatics, paralytics and victims of St. Virus' dance than they do today.

The railway had not strung places together, and there were fewer hospitals for special diseases, hence most of these cases were kept at home.

The comparative isolation of the time and the slowness, cumbrousness and expense of travel prevented the more general social intermingling of today. oday. amilies resident in one locality had intermar-

of an icehouse. The morning dressing was performed under similar conditions. The Diet Was More Surcharged With

The winter breakfast at thousands of tables consisted of salted ham and hot cakes.

Dinner was simply a hasty lunch at noon. Little importance was attached to the necessity for good digestion or a period of rest after eating.

The same heavy diet prevailed in many families, without change, winter and summer. Hence, on approach of the first warmth of spring came "spring fever" and billousness. For this the doctors of the period gave strong catharities, possibly a "blue-mass pill" or dose of "calomel."

The regular profession then used mercury in a manner which would now be deemed reckness. The patient was given a terrible purgation and directed to "diet" for a few days. Children were strongly dosed with rhubarb, castor oil and salts and senna on the least provocation.

It was a strong age for medicine and an age of strong medicine. Under such treatment the strong managed to recover, the weak died and the medium class physically lingered on and suffered. Care for the body was deprecated even from the pulpits. It was frequently alluded to as a "poor, perishing" affair, soon to be "food for worms," and the inference seemed to be that any extra pains for the preservation of bodily health was so much taken from the "care of the soul."

Old age came on sooner than today. There were more senile old men and women mumbling in chimney corners, incumbrances to the household.

Lightning rods made their way into use with difficulty. The ultra devout actually opposed them on the ground that they were an insult to Deity and that it was an interference with the works and will of Providence.

Negro minstrelsy was just cropping out in the travelling circus. There were generally but two performers, who assumed male and female characters. The popular melody was "Jump Jim Crow."

The fare at the country tavern was better than that of today. The landlady was American and superintended the cooking. The eggs were laid in the barnyard, and fresh. The bread was not that of the baker, as dry as a chip, but home-made and conscientiously ma sisted of salted ham and hot cakes.

Dinner was simply a hasty lunch at noon. Little

Sermons Divided Into Fifteen or Twenty

"Heads." The "in conclusion, dearly beloved brethren," lasted fifteen minutes. Prayers were also long, and during prayer time the Presbyterian elders stood up. This was one of the Calvinistic forms of protest against the Catholic fashion of kneel-ing. "Anything so that we are unlike the Catho-lics" was the unspoken but acted-out motto even

lics" was the unspoken but acted-out motto even of that period.

Religious controversy between sects was far more frequent also. The old feud between Episcopalianism and Presbyterianism was then alive and glowing. An argument long carried on through newspaper correspondence, between an Episcopal bishop (Onderdonk) and a Presbyterian divine (Potts) excited the entire religious mind of the country for many months.

divine (Potts) excited the entire religious mind of the country for many months.

There was no leaning to or compromise with "liberalism" in the pulpit sentiment of that time. Hell then was a hell of real fire and real brimstone and lasted for all eternity. Once in and the sinner was in for good. The preaching was strong and some of the sermons ran through one's nerves like a strong dose of quinine.

In the more quiet periods the preaching ran to discussion and argument on doctrinal points, such as "The Proper Form of Baptism," "Flection,". "Fareordination" and "Sanettification."

Few churches were warmed. The older ladies carried "foot-stoves," little tim boxes, containing a metal drawer, in which previous to "going to meeting" were deposited live coals and during "church time" placed under the feet.

The term "church," as applied to houses of worship, was used principally by the Episcopallans. Other Protestant sects termed them meeting-houses."

Among the Methodists and Baptists church archi-Among the Methodists and Baptists church architecture, without and within, was very plain. There were no frescoed ceilings, and all attempt at ornamentation was regarded with disfavor.

Church choirs were voluntary, home-made and without paid singers. The congregation "joined" in the singing more than at present. Singing masters, the same as school teachers, came mostly from Connecticut. Our fathers sang with the spirit if not the understanding—of music.

Avowed "free-thinkers," infidels or atheists in those days were held in a disrepute now hardly to be realized. They were marked men among small communities.

communities.

Newspapers were comparatively scarce. Few families took more than one paper. They were dull, stupid, stilted, prosy sheets. The village editor ordinarily deemed it beneath his office to give any smaller local items than a house or barn burning. His editorials were always on political topics.

PRENTICE MULFORD.

What Kind of Cranks Run to Fires.

Among the unsolved problems of the age there is none more intricate than the strange fascination exercised over certain minds by the sights, sounds who, trace exercised over certain minds by the sights, sounds and associations of everything relating to fires and fire engines. There is an important and increasing number of these people called cranks by other people, who are too ignorant to appreciate either the peculiarity of the nature thus attracted or the intense enjoyment of the attraction, who are as unable to resist the impulse to run to a fire as if they were mere automatons compelled to do so by some invisible "force connected with the fire engine. This impulse is the overmastering desire of their nature and nothing can approach its intensity.

tensity.

The sound of the fire engine has the mysterious The sound of the fire engine has the mysterious power of withdrawing the attention from any pursuit or amusement in hand. It takes complete possession of all the faculties and compels their intense devotion in its service. There is no attraction strong enough to resist its powerful spell. The sound of the gong has the power of drawing every thought and emotion to itself. Every other kind of devotion and enthusiasm appears languid and commonplace in its powerful presence.

All other sounds are the wildest discord compared with it. It is the highest and sweetest harmony in the universe to the ear for which it possesses the mysterious charm. Even the counting of the strokes of the gong is done by these men without any effort such as must be made in the simplest calculation by other people. The number indicating the locality of the fire seems to be impressed on the mind by intuition without any mental exertion to catch the notation in the way that the ordinary mind acts in relation to common calculations. The mind seems to anticipate the very spot where the fire is located after the first thrilling sound of the charming gong.

Butcher, Drover, Dog and Bank Note.

[New York Sun.]
This is the question that troubles a French justice of the peace. A drover and a butcher in the market adjusting their accounts went to a tavern to dine together. During the meal the butcher took from his pocket a bank note of 100 francs value, wherewith to pay the drover, but in handing it over let it fall in a dish of gravy. He snatched it out, and, holding it between a thumb and forefinger, waved it to and fro to dry it. The butcher's dog accepting this movement as a friendly invitation, and, liking the smell of the saturated note, made a spring at it and swallowed it. The butcher was furious. "Give me my money," he demanded. "Kill the dog and open him." "Not by a blanked sight," replied the drover; "my dog is worth more than 100 francs." "Then I owe you nothing. Your dog has collected for you before witnesses." My dog is not my cashier; and, besides, where is your receipt?" "The justice will have to settle this." "Let him." And now for weeks the justice has vainly been seeking law or precedent for such a case, and the townsmen have been on the verge of a riot over it again and again. ustice of the peace. A drover and a butcher in

Where the Bridegroom Buys the Trous-

seau. |Letter in Cleveland Herald. According to Mexican custom the prospective bridegroom must not only purchase and furnish a house beforehand, but he must buy all the wedding trousseau—even to minutest accessories of tollet which may be needed for years to come, and is expected to make gifts to the bride's family, the bridesmaids and all the immediate friends concerned, and to defray all the expenses of the wedding feast and subsequent festivities. It must be remembered that everything costs enormously in Mexico as compared to American prices, furniture and goods of all kinds being imported at great expense in transportation, as there are comture and goods of all kinds being imported at great expense in transportation, as there are comparatively no manufactories and no railways, and the duties are simply outrageous. Fortunately for the bridegroom's depleted pocket-book their is no going off on wedding tours, the absence of anything but stage and mule transportation making that foolishuess an impossibility, but the married pair go directly to their new home on the wedding day, and eat their first connubial breakfast under their own vine and fig tree.

"Sing a Song of Sixpence." (Philadelphia Evening Call.)

(Philadelphia Evening Call.)

You all know this rhyme; but have you ever read what it is meant for?

The four-and-twenty blackbirds represent the twenty-four hours. The bottom of the pie is the twenty-four hours. The bottom of the pie is the twenty-four hours. The bottom of the pie is the twenty-four hours. The bottom of the pie is the twenty-four hours. The knig state to sing, and surely such a sight is fit for a king.

The King, who is represented as sitting in his parlor, counting out his money, is the sun, while the gold pieces that slip through his fingers as he counts them are the golden sunshine.

The queen, who sits in the dark kitchen, is the moon, and the honey, with which she regales herself, is the moonlight.

The industrious mald, who is in the garden at work before her king—the sun—is risen, is day-dawn, and the clothes she hangs out are the clouds, while the bird, who so tragically ends the song by "nipping off her nose," is the hour of sunset. So we have the whole day, if not in a nutshell, in a nia.

A BRIDGE OF SNAKES.

The winter breakfast at thousands of tables con-Wonderful Fairy Tales Believed by the Japanese.

> Wisdom of a Rat-The Sign-Post God-Marvellous Powers of Divers Deities.

Extraordinary Gifts Gained by Praying for Twenty-nine Years.

gods of Japan and those men who by their sanctity have become gods there is no lack. In fact, if Japan is rich in anything it is in this sort of thing. There is not a place inhabited in the empire that has been left out in the cold, says a writer in the San Francisco Chronicle, in this regard. In some, one way or another, every spot has had the special protection of some one of the numerous gods domesticated among the people. There are sects without number almost, or rather believers in many different gods, who, as men, taught ideas peculiarly their own, who were fortified in the doctrines they taught by miraculous power, and the achievement of some astonishing victory over the malign powers of the earth and air. Nichi-Reu, who was of miraculous conceptionso his mother said, and his followers believe-caused the dragon who controls the interests of the seven points of the compass to fice away and take its proper form when it was disporting itself as a beautiful woman. Not only was Nichi-Reu gainer by this, but the woman dragon Nichi-Reu gainer by this, but the woman dragon was made a god to be worshipped. There is another noted religious leader who laid claim to miraculous conception—or his mother did for him. She dreamed that there entered into her bosom a man of great holiness, who came on the wings of the wind from the direction of India, and soon she found that she was to become a mother. About 1100 years ago Ko-bo Dai-shi was born—having been conceived in the above manner—with his hands placed together as if in the act of praying, it must not be supposed that Ko-bo Dai-shi was a fatherless child, as such was not the case. He had a father. From the miraculous manner of the conception of their son there seemed to be a unanimity of thought between the mother and father regarding him. They were mutually inclined to the thought that, under the circumstances, he must have existed before, and probably had been a very plous person, so they determined to put him him at school to educate him for the circurch.

for the church.

At the age of 12 he went to Kioto, where he remained for some years, mastering the doctrines of Confucius. He was not 20 when he was admitted to the priesthood. Ko-bo Dat-shi was Sorely Tempted by Dragons and Evil Spirits

as he would retire from the haunts of men to contemplate divine thinks, but he was enabled to template divine thinks, but he was enabled to vanquish these molesters by his power of calling the evening star to his aid. The evening star was his friend, and protected him. Eventually Ko-bo became a teacher of the doctrine of Buddha, founded a sect, performed miracles of note, such as smiting a rock and causing water to gush from it, hise unto the feat Moses performed. History repeats itself. He died at Ko-ya-san in the year 835. Some time prior to his demise he called his disciples around him and declared to them that in the third month he should leave them, and for them all to be present at an appointed time to see him depart. According to programme the multitude assembled, and the old man said his last word to them, and as he sat in his chair appeared to lapse into a meditative state, from which he has never emerged. Though there was no alteration in his appearance, and no sign of death upon him, he had said he was going to leave them, and dead he must be, so he was placed in a grave prepared especially to accommodate him, where he could sit and meditate until the crack of doom. After many days the tomb was visited, and, upon looking in, it was found that the late departed was as fresh in color as ever, and seemingly as composed as if there was satisfaction in being where he vanquish these molesters by his power of calling found that the late departed was as fresh in color as ever, and seemingly as composed as if there was satistaction in being where he was. After nearly a century had passed the reigning mikado bethought himself that perhaps a sult of new raiment might be in order for the comfort of the saint. So the tomb was opened, but the body was not to be seen by the holy man to whom the new raiment had been entrusted. Here was a fix, and mourning and lamentation was the result, but as grief was at the flood the form of Ko-bo Dai-shi was seen by the raiment-bearer, who at once discharged his duty, taking off the old and tattered garments and putting on the new. As none of the attendants could see the form of Ko-bo the one who had rectothed him assured them that it was ail right. Since that time the tomb has not been opened to the public gaze, but the popular belief is that Ko-bo Dai-shi is sitting within in a state of contemplation that will continue within in a state of contemplation that will continue until the end of time, or until Buddha shall

appear.
There is near the town of Kinomoto the burial

The God of Summer Heat, who, tradition says, was killed by his father, who was the God of Fire. The father, Hanano-Iwaya, is buried near the same place, and yearly festivals

was the God of Fire. The father, Hanano-Iwaya, is buried near the same place, and yearly festivals are held in their honor. January, October and July witness these religious observances. There is one of the gods, Ji-zo, who is supposed to be the special friend of travellers, and whenever a sign-post is seen Ji-zo is remembered and the post is worshipped at this emblem. Ji-zo has an altar erected to his worship in Tokio, in the Asakusa temple grounds. There is a deity known as Twan-gi Ten, worshipped as the God of Wisdom and of Difficulties, it being said of him that, though he environs one with embarrassments, he supplies him with the knowledge to overcome them. Twan-gi Ten is represented as being a very short, fat god, with an immense paunch, and riding on a rat. His head is made to resemble that of an elephant, as indicative of his wisdom.

Another famous deity is Sho-do Sho-nin, who has been worshipped for 1000 years, more or less. His birth was a miraculous one, accompanied with signs on the earth and in the heavens, and, as usual in such cases, he was destined for the church, where he soon became a leading luminary. His peculiar gift was prayer and meditation, and he spent years in developing it. He withdrew himself from the society of his fellows. After one of his periods of inhabiting the mountain solitudes he saw four clouds, all of different colors, reaching far up into the sky, and, like the boy who went after the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow, he started for the place where the clouds rested, as he was sure there was a spot just suited to his purpose. He travelled light, with only his devotional trinkets to encumber him. When he arrived at the place where the clouds should have been, according to his notions, he found himself at the edge of a roaring torrent, utterly impassable by human effort. As he stood bewailing the situation he was in there appeared on the farther bank of the river a venerable and serene individual of immense build and majestic presence, who, with a voice like thunder, t

Two Snakes of Most Brilliant Colors, and instantly a bridge was seen spanning the so opportunely made for him, but as he looked

chasm. Sho-do Sho-nin walked over on this bridge, so opportunely made for him, but as he looked about him there was no man or bridge to be seen. At this place he built a shrine and worshipped. After various trials he arrived at the spot where the four clouds assembled, and there built a temple. All of these legends are as true as holy writ to the devout Japanese.

Perhaps the story of Eno-Sho-Kaku is about as full of startling incident, and shows a power to perform wonderful things beyond any other told of the deified men who have lived and astonished the people with their miracles. Eno-Sho-Kaku was of supernatural conception. His brithplace is located in Chihara, in the province of Yamato. He was conceived while his mother was dreaming of some holy thing. Eno could not be like other boys—it could not be expected of him; but of one thing he was not accused, and that was hunting for his father. He was a great mountain chimber; in fact, he was not satisfied unless he was on top of some high mountain or climbing up the rugged sides of one. When he was 17 years old he clambered to the top of the highest peak in his province, and lived a hermit's life for some ten years. While he was living here there appeared to him a god of some celebrity, who lived on the bottom of a large pool, formed by the falling of a mountain stream, where there also lived an immense dragon, who was constantly covering the part of the mountain where he lived with rain and thick fogs, which he blew out through his nostrils. The natural proclivity of Eno was strengthened by a command from the god who visited him to ascend all the high mountains and bring them under the control of Buddha. To prepare himself for this work he spent twenty-nine years in prayer. He prayed constantly, being provided with food by two deities detailed to serve him in this regard, and two Spirits of the Hills provided him with fuel and water. At the expiration of the twenty-nine years of prayer he had attained that degree of sanctity and knowledge that he was endowed w

obstruction of any character. He knew the future as well as the past, and could discount destiny. When he was about 40 years of age he found on the top of Mount Omine, in the Prövince of Yamato, the skeleton of the body occupied by him in a former existence, and also a large two-handed sword in a most excellent condition that had been his in the former body. After spending some ten years in prayer—after making the find of his old bones, he assumed control of the Spirits of the Hills and made them build a massive stone bridge at Kon-go-sen, where he had spent the first years of his religious life. As years increased upon him he felt inclined to widen the scope of his purpose, and bethought him that he mu t select from among the gods the one most suitable to ensure the eternal happiness of men by turning them from their evil ways. It was some time before he could select the one suitable for the task, and the legend tells of a number that were treated rather roughly by Eno because of their mildness and want of force, even going so far as to throw some of them over the mountain top into distant provinces. The one finally selected was possessed of a countenance harder than the cheek of a lightning-rod vendor, if he is to be judged by the pictures representing him. Naro-Gongon is the name of the god Eno selected as the one to tackle the job of saving the world from the flesh and the devil. His powers took that range in the latter years of his life that the mikado became afraid of him and had him arrested, intending to have him executed; but when the executioner came to do his duty Eno made the mystic signs of which he was master, and the men could not approach him, and their swords were broken in pieces as they were held in their hands. As he could not be killed and could fiv out of his prison at will, the mikado made a merit of necessity and ordered him released. The full record of his wonderful exploits would make a paper equal to the tales of Baron Munchausen. Eno lived in the seventh-century. A large temple is de

SHORT TALES.

A Few Plain Yarns Spun for Marines and Other Folks.

[Detroit Free Press.] A Robber, having been arrested and brought into Court, was asked by the Judge what he had

to say in defence of his crime.
"Why, sir," he replied, "I discovered a cave in a "What has that to do with the case?"

"Everything. What use was the cave to Me unless I turned Robber and wanted to hide?" [NOTE.—What's the use of having a mother-in-law unless she splits the wood and does the kitchen work?] BURIED TREASURE.

BURIED TREASURE.

An old man whose Daughter had taken a Husband and brought him home to live sized up his Son-in-law and said:

'I am an old man and have only a short time to live. I have a buried Treasure which shall be yours when I pass away."

The son-in-law went out behind the smokehouse and tickled himself half to death to think he hadn't shipped the old man off to the poorhouse, as he intended, before hearing of the treasure. Then he twisted his face into a smile and his mouth but a pucker, and for seventeen long years he pulled off the old man's boots at night, kept him in smoking tobacco and accepted his weather predictions without a murmur. When the aged pioneer finally pegged out a dive was made for the buried treasure, and the Son-in-law soon held in his hands a—gilt-edged Bible which never cost'less than §4.

[NOTE.—Some old men would have—buried a cheap hymn-book and lived on a son-in-law twenty-five years.]

THE PROFESSION.

A Lawyer returned to his home one evening to find that a Tramp had forced his way into the house and appropriated property of considerable value. He rushed for the Police and by some unaccountable accident the Thief was overhauled and conducted to the cooler.

"Ah! you Rascal, you shall suffer for this!" growled the Lawyer.

"I desire to engage your legal service to defend me," was the sheet-iron rejoinder. I will give you half the stolen property to clear me of the charge."

half the stolen property to clear me of the charge."

"Wretch! How dare you!"

"Oh, if you don't close with me some other lawyer will take all." was the steady reply.

The lawyer reflected for a moment, and then decided to plead the man's case and tearfully call the attention of the jury to the fact that his client had no intention of stealing anything, but that in leaving the house in a hurry the property got tangled up in his bootlegs.

[Note.—Verdict of acquittal, and another triumph for right and honesty.]

The Privacy That Absorbed Workers Like.

[New York News.]
They tell of one of the Harts, a painter, that when he is in the throes of labor he admits no one to his room. Some one called on him once and knocked. There was no response, but he heard a noise within, and kept the rapping up till the door suddenly opened.

"You'll axcuse me," said the artist, through

sky."
And he slammed the door and resumed his work.
It reads like a rudeness, doesn't it? But what It reads like a rudeness, doesn't it? But what man who has ever tried to work under the fire of an idle lounger with little or no sympathy for his toil will not recognize it as a justifiable one? A man can no more paint on anything he is seriously interested in under a foreign disturbance than he could write a poem or compose an opera. There never was a painter yet, who, when he did good work, did not forget himself and his surroundings in it, and there never was one who could do good work under any other circumstances. The majority need privacy for their labor, hae the portrait painter, who, when the mother of a baby sitter said to him:
"Mr. X, why don't you talk to me? I'm sure it's very duil here."

very dull here."
Replied with more excuse than politeness:
"Then take a walk around the block. When I work I think of what I am doing; not of what other people are not doing."

Letter in New York Times.] Unless my geography has gone back on me right smart, I am in the midst of the Appalachian range. That has a foreign sound and reads well. If I That has a foreign sound and reads well. If I should say it was in the heart of the Alleghanies everybody would know it was only a couple of hundred miles away from home. It is nearly 3000 feet above tide water, this settlement. All around it are high peaks and towering hills. The valleys are deep and the natives are free as air. They go and come when they please. None of the little hinderances of civilization interfere with their enjoyment. They toil not, neither do they spiril They hunt b'ars, raise cattle, chew tobacco, and run their face at the grocery. There are no constraints, and there is no soap. Put one of these mountain natives in New York, where he would occasionally meet another man in the streets, and he would pine away and die. They never shave, never black their boots, never have their hair cut, never let their left cheek grow lonesome for want of a quid, never refuse a drink, and I am dead certain they never wash. Yet only yesterday I saw one of the most uncouth of them, in speaking to a woman unkempt as himself, take off his hat like a courtier. They are a queer mixture of bears and gentlemen, these Virginia mountaineers, and with their surroundings of wilderness and rocks and mountains they not only have many good stories to tell, but are almost always able to tell them well. should say it was in the heart of the Alleghanies

[London Telegraph.] If, on the other hand, we turn to the United States, we find a country in which prevails a hotel States, we find a country in which prevails a hotel system the most elaborate and the most extensive in the whole world. A guest may obtain nearly all the requirements in life in an American hotel. There he can eat, and drink, and sleep, wire telegraphic messages to the uttermost ends of the earth, read at Chicago, by means of the "perpetual tapeworn" machine, the quotations of the exchanges of London and Paris, have his hair cut, be "barbed" and "fixed," purchase tickets for the play, read the papers by the electric light, have his visiting card engraved, his boots pollished, and his corns cut, borrow unmbrellas and dress suits by the day or night, and buy cigars, chewing tobacco, railroad tickets, comic publications, white kid gloves and molasses candy. "Essentials" and "non-essentials" alike are provided at fixed prices, and no fees are nominally expected. When the traveller pays his weekly bill for board he does not find it supplemented by a per day for attendance, and, if the traveller be really what the Americans term a "right mean cuss." he may travel from Cape Cod to the Golden 'Gate, and from the Gulf of Mexico to Washington Territory, without, so far as his hotel bills are concerned, disbursing a single cent beyond the stipulated charge.

(Burdette in Cincinnati Enquirer.)

It is a common error, wise men inform us, to

that he was endowed with extraordinary powers and gifts. He was once waiking on a path up a high mountain, and there was a narrow ledge turning a projecting cliff. Hundreds of feet below was a rushing torrent, thundering among the rocks by its passage down the gorge that made its bed. Eno made a mis-step, lost his balance and plunged headlong downward into the fearful charm. As he neared the torrent's bed he called upon the good who lived on the bottom of the pool with

The Dragon Who Snorted Rain to Help Him;

and lo! he immediately gained his upright position and sailed upward by simply moving his hands as a bird would its wings, and in this manner continued on to his destination. After that time he could fly anywhere he wished at any time. He could walk on water as on dry land, though that was only a minor qualification, as his flying powers enabled him to scorn either distance or suppose that Neapolitans eat little else than mac-

BRIC-A-BRAC.

[Cincinnati Traveller.]

2 send a letter now you want 2 listen to this sonnet, 2 write it plain and then to put a 2 cent stamp upon it. The Autumn Cirl.

The autumn maiden, says the Trenton Times, is kind and warm-hearted. She will beguile but she will not deceive. She will inform you that her capacity for oysters will keep pace with your cash capacity for oysters will keep pace with your cash receipts. She will let you know that matrimony is directly in her line, and that she can make a faithful industrious helpmeet. She likes sentiment, but abhors poetry. She would rather go to the opera-house any evening than hear Tenny son or Swinburne. But when she gets to liking you real well she would rather be with you along in the parlor than to see the best play or eat the largest oysters. And then as the holidays drainear she will work you a pair of slippers or a place of pouch.

Song. [A Poem of the Sixteenth Century.]

[A Poem of the Sixteenth Century.]
Weep no more sad fountains!
What need you flow so fast?
Look how the snowy mountains
Heaven's sun doth gently waste?
But my sun's heavenly eyes,
View not your weeping
That now lies sleeping,
Softly, n. w softly lies,
Sleeping,
Sleep is reconciling,
A rest that peace begets:
Does not the sun rise smiling
When fair at even he sets?
Rest you then, rest, sad eyes!
Melt not in weeping;
While she lies sleeping
Softly, now softly lies,
Sleeping.

His Mind was Otherwise Occupied. [Wall Street News.]

(Wall Street News.)

He had been out West, and as he entered the lunch-room, he was halled by an acquaintance with: "Was the corn hurtmuch?" "Corn? Indeed, I forgot to ask about it," was the reply. "Buckwheat seriously injured, I suppose?" "Yes, I suppose so, but I don't know." "They say that tobacco was badly nipped." "Do they? That's too bad." "All kinds of fruit got a shaking up, eh?" "I presume so." "See here." said the interrogator as he squared around, "what sort of a man are you? You go off West, travel around for a month and come back here without even knowing that there has been a frost." "And you see here!" replied the other as he flushed up, "I want you to understand that when I take a trip down to Indiana to arrange a marriage with a widow worth \$200,000, I don't swallow any cornfields or gulp down any tobacco patches."

Innocent Inexperience.

[Merchant Traveller.]

A dainty little maiden.

A sweet and pretty thing,
A charming little maiden,
Of whom the poets sing.

Her hair that lovely golden,
-The painter-liver's hue,
A wavy, lovely golden.
To match her eyes of blue,
Her him the street of blue,

Her line a pair of rosebuds,
Her teeth a bit of snow,
Which, gleaming through the rosebuds,
Refresh the sunmer glow.
Her face a wealth of sunshine,
Her words as a great soon. her tace weather of sanshine,
lier voice an angel song.
Commingling with the sunshine,
As music in a throng.
A dainty little maiden,
A sometime happy wife—
Who couldn't sp-aix a baby
To save her dea., sweet life.

First Aid to the Drowning.

1. Go through his pockets. 2. If there are any trees round, hang the subject up by the legs to let the water run out. If you are in a city, use a lamp-post.

3. If the subject be a small man, pummel him with your fists to start the circulation. If he be glarge man, give him a shock with a galvanic batters.

large man, give him a shock with a galvanic battery.

4. Endeavor to start respiration by blowing in his nostrils with a pair of bellows. If you can't get a pair, take one.

5. Pour down his throat a mixture of 4.76 brandy, 2.20 leecae, 1.07 paregoric, 1.00 ammonia, 38 Winslow soothing syrup. Be very careful to get the exact proportions.

6. If the above remedies produce no effect, as a last hope sing "Wait Till the Clouds Roll By" to him, or read him a funny article from Punch. If he then show no signs of writhing, let him be. He was born to be drowned.

7. Go through his pockets again.

A Play on Words. [To be read aloud, rapidly.]

Assert ten Parron love day made
Dan woo'd her hart buy nigh tan der,
Butt, wen knee hegged ane'd marry hymn,
The crewel bell may dancer neigh.
Lo after fee tin vein knee side
Ant hoider office offal pane—
A lasses mown touched knot terse sole—
His grown was sever awl Lyon yane.
"Owe, beam my bride, my deer, rye prey,
And here mice size beef ore rye dye;
Oak caste mean knot tin scorn nay weigh—
Yew are thee apple love me nigh!"
She herd Dan new we truly spoke,
Key was of noble berth, and bread
Tool lofty mean and hie renown,
The air too grate testates, twas head.
"Ewe wood due better, sir," she bald,

"Ewe wood due better, sir," she bald,
"Took court sum mother girl, lie wean—
Ewer knot mice stile, lisle never share
The thrown domestic azure queau!"
"Tis dun, no fare butt Scilly won—
Alsie waiste know father size on the!"
Ofatooth the nav bring porte tea flue
And through himself in tooth the sea.
—[Eugene Field in Chicago Newa.

'Twas past 12 at midnight when he rolled home and prepared to concoct some story for the late ness of his return. She, however, was awake, and with sharp-scented nose detected an odor of gin. "What smell is that, my dear?" she remarked. "Cloves?" my lave?"

"Cloves," my love."
"But the other odor, sir?" "Allspice, my sweet."
"But I smell something else."

"But I smell something else."
"Oh, that's emnamon."
"But I am certain I smell something that isn't spice at all."
"Oh, that's an apple I ate before I came in."
"Well, I should think," she replied, "that it you'd just taken a good drink of brandy before you came in and eaten a ham sandwich you would have had all the ingredients necessary for a good mince pie."

ee pie." e sighed as he dropped to sleep, and murmured he'd have done so if he hadn't been afraid of

A Marigold Day. (Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.)
Mist, like a garment, wrapped the hills,
The valley, like a sepla dream
Lay far benea h. The old house stood
With drooping saves and wasting beam,
Its silent dignity fell soft
Upon our spirits. Far and wide
The quaint old garden slumbered in
Its weeds and mosses; and beside
Us glowed the yellow marigoids—
The brave, unyielding marigoids—
Like sentines they stood and asked

Us glowed the yellow marigolds—
The brave, unyleiding marigolds!
Like sentinels they stood and asked
Mutely for charity, for grace
Of pity and forbearance, with
The pathos of a dying race
These last d fenders of their earth
Repelled intrusion, jest or pride.
We turned and blessed their bravery
That seemed our thoughtlessness to chide.
The marigolds, the marigolds,
The bravery of the marigolds,
The topaz colored marigolds!
Amid the garden's fading weeds
When autumn's dying seal was set,
We marked a solitary stone,
A grave, the garden cherished yet.
Ghostly the nurmurs seemed to rise
Of love and kisses turned to dust.
The old house stirred within its sleen,
We left them to their solemn trust.
The marigolds, the marigolds,
Ah, love those faithful marigolds:
Those sturdy, yellow marigolds!

Jamie's Old Watch

(Detroit Free Press.)

On Brush street, near Jefferson avenue, for at hour the other day a bruised and battered old dumb watch and chain hay in the gutter, where some foot had kicked it from the walk. If any one gave the toy a second glance it was to realize that some child had lost or flung it away. The case was battered, the face scratched and scarred and no boy would turn aside to pick it up.

By and by a curious procession came up from the Brush street depot. It was composed of a man and his wife, both past 50 years of age, and four children, the youngest of whom seemed to be about 12. They were spread out on walk and street, heads down and moving slowly, and there was a look of anxlety on every face. Some one asked the man if he had lost his wallet, and he replied: [Detroit Free Press.]

No, not that. Somewhere as we came along

"Very valuable?"
"Well, sir. not as far as money goes, but it's erelic of the dead, and, sir—and—"
"Oh, it was an old dumb watch, eh?" "Yes, sir."
"You'll find it in the gutter up by that post."
The entire family made a rush for the spot, and the watch had no sooner been lifted than the mother kissed it and the children shouted their exultation.
"It may seem foolish to you, sir," explained the husband, as he slyly wiped at something like a sory little govern of his eye "whit it's also."

exultation.

"It may seem foolish to you, sir," explained the husband, as he slyly wiped at something like a tear in the corner of his eye, "but it's a long twelve years since Jamie died. That watch was the first toy I ever bought him. We've been burned out of house and home twice since he died, and that's the only scrap of relic left us of the little one. You see it's old and bent, but money couldn't buy it. Every time we look at it we can call up his blue eyes and the chubby face, and the thought that he is waiting for us up there almost answers for a meal with mother."

"Are you going away?"

"Are—across the ocean to our old home in England. We must leave the dead behind. Had we lost the watch I believe the mother would have broken her heart. So long as we have it the boy's face comes up to us. We can almost hear his laugh again, and it seems more like we laid him away to sleep for an hour or two. Thank heaven that we have it! It was Jamie's, sir, and we are never to see his grave again."

"THAT DREADFUL BOY."

By Mrs. KATE TANNATT WOODS.

PART SECOND. CHAPTER I.

A THEOLOGICAL KITE. condition, caused by the long, exciting race after his child, he remembered that changes were impending, and it was not long before his mother sought him and laid before him the proposal of Mr. Livingston.

"If you object, or if you think it will interfere with your happiness either now or in the future, I shall at once decline his proposal," said Mrs.

"No, you will not," interrupted Tom, eagerly; "I must be set aside at once; in fact, I protest against being considered in the matter; your happiness is of the first importance."

"I have made yours first ever since your birth, my dear," said Tom's mother, with a little sigh. "I know that quite too well, but Livingston will be very kind and considerate-and-and" Tom nesitated a little; after all, it would be hard to see his mother bound by the strongest ties to some one beside himself, and yet Tom mentally deter mined that his feelings were of no consequence, mit that demon, self, to get the upper hand. Mrs. Sylvester read the thoughts he did not

"Tom, dear," she said, as she held his hand in

hers and looked in his clear, true eyes. "This man, your friend and mine, loved me in the long cause I loved your father. How true and good we both know, but until this week I never dreamed that the early days still lived in his memory. He is now in the prime of life, honored and gifted, and yet lonely and oftentimes weary; his daughters are going from him, and he thinks that my presence will make his home not the gay, cheerful place it once was, but a quiet haven where two hearts will always find welcome for the children and children's children. One word from you will make my decision final, for, through all the coming years, your happiness will be my first consideration, as you have been my greatest comfort."

Tom'se yes were moist as he held her face be-

not only to make suggestions concerning his room therein, but actually to select the furniture, inaspuel as it would often be his home when he purived at the happy age when he could attend

"rot see, non," he said to his old companion in misfortune, "the first you know I'll be grown up, and when I am in college I can live sometimes at grandma's and sometimes at home."

"What do you want to go to college for?" asked Rob., "I won't." d better, for Skim says it don't matyou can say, 'oh, he went to college—'"
"Iwon't go, all the same, 'said Rob, emphatically,
"'cause my Uncle Rob did, and he got his finger
mashed rowing and one eye almost put out playing base ball, and he had no end of rows with the

"Didn't he study?" asked Dick. "My papa ased to study; for Smiley says so, and Smiley did, 'That was in old times, you see," said Rob the

"That was in old times, you see," said Rob the wise. "I suppose the judge studied, and all those old fellows. It isn't the fashion now."
"Papa is not an old fellow," said Dick.
"No, not so very old," responded Rob, who looked upon a man of forty as an octogenarian; "but you see it is all different now. I've heard Uncle Will tell about it; they used to think it was nice to look thin and get your eyes bad, or go into consumption and be a good scholar, but that is all played out, and now they have boat crews and wines and teams, and real fights sometimes, and no so much study and Greek and L. tin."
Dick was sober for a few moments, and then his thought was expressed in the announcement that "he meant to ask the judge."

"Ask him wit;" said Rob.

"Ask him wit;" said Rob.

"Ask him wit;" said Rob.

"Ask him wit; was the ball, or the rowing, or the study that made him know so much."

"He won't understand, said Rob, confidently; he is one of the old fellows, only he didn't die in consumption or grow blind; he was too tough."

This wise conversation concerning college training was interrupted by the appearance of a workman, who was sent to inquire where Mr. Dick would like his booksholves visced.

no."
Don't forget Gulliver," said Rob, "or Grimm, they seem new all the time when your mother ds them, and Mr. Smiley just makes them

Mr. Smiley will not be here," said Dick, with nity; "when I am in town I shall not need a Mor."

Dick's remark was overheard by Mr. Smiley inself, who was also interested in the matter of ook-shelves, and not a little amused when Dick

said in a patronizing tone:
"You can manage the books, Mr. Smiley, for "You can manage the books, Mr. Smiley, for Rob and I are going up in the garret."

Two hours later the two boys were seen flying a kite from the high fence surrounding the small enclosure, called by courtesy Judge Livingston's garden. The materials for the frame had been cheerfully supplied by the workmen, and, as it rose higher and higher above the brick wails and surrounding chimney-pots, the boys started a cheer which was echoed not only by the boys on the street, but also I y the smiling judge, who stood in the doorway beaming upon the world in general and the lads in particular.

"What did you make that of major?" asked the judge, as Dick turned his bright face toward him.

the judge, as Dick turned his bright face toward him.

"Of some old papers we found in your attic."

"In a barrel," shouted Rob.
"Old papers in a barrel! Good heavens, Smiley, they have been culting up my grandfather's sermons. It is enough to make the rigid old doctor of divinity rise in his grave. They were biting productions, I assure you, and strong on everlating torture. Dick, Dick, you young rascal, how dared you tamper with such sacred things?"
The judge was laughing while he chided, and when Mr. Smiley quietly suggested that for once the doctrine was sent higher than a kite, and he wondered how such weighty words could career in such light fashion, the genial judge laughed harder finan ever, and declared that the boys were not the first ones to manufacture a theological kite or to throw dogmas to the wind. As for Dick, he was speedily forgiven.

CHAPTER II.

A GROOMSMAN'S TRIALS.

Is there anything more sacredly tender than a wedding, where the contracting parties have been chastened by sorrow and subdued by experience? Surely not. The gay girl bride gives her soft, young hand, after her heart is no longer hers, and in her innocence and almost pitful ignorance thinks her lover the embodiment of all that is noble, generous, beautiful, manly and true; the bride of riper years knows that life has its trials and discouragements; that men as well as women are faulty, and the adorer of her youth, who could go supperless to bed for the sake of a moonlight st oll in her society, may become the exacting husband who growls about his coffee and finds the text for a seventeenthly domestic sermon if his slumbers are disturbed. A married woman never looks upon a girlish bride without a heartache, even while she admits all the sacredness of new love, all the beauty of youth and hope, and, perchance, the brilliant prospects for the future.

Your, matron knows, as no man ever can, save by imperfect telling, that the roses of love are beset, with thorns, and the tenderest or most robust, affection cannot turn them from the woman's pathway. Contact with the world outside, immersion in business, face-to-face encounters with concrete humanity, give to the husband the variety which his bride cannot find in her home life. A wife woman reads the thorns under her feet, and grows sweeter, tenderer and more beautiful as the years roll on; weak women become morbid, fanciful, fretful and discouraged. The dearest lovers in the world are married lovers, the truest friends husband and wife, when the marriage is union in its highest sense.

Bessie Sylvester said something of this kind to Tom; as they sat one night planning some surprises for his mother—some pretty additions to the new old liome.

Tom nad brought home a new magazine, intendify to read alond but it was infinitely A GROOMSMAN'S TRIALS.

old flome.

Tom had brought home a new magazine, intending to read alond, but it was infinitely pleasanter to watch Bessie as she platted some lace for her wedding gown, which she would wear again on the morrow.

Bessie's scissors had fallen once or twice, as they are apt to do when one is working with nervous baste, and Tom had captured them and returned them to her with as much grace and courtesy as distinguished him in his happy days of courtship.

Bessie thanked Tom the conversation

and offer it to the next woman who comes in; and do not think it is necessary for a man to carry in umbrella or package for a bretty girl on the street and permit his wife or mother to trudge by his side quite overburdened. If you find me

street and permit his wife or mother to trudge by his side quite overburdened. If you find me growing careless, I will thank you for a reminder in the shape of a snub."

"Then I should need reproof," laughed Bessie; "but, scriously, I intend to keep you well in order. My opera cloak is not a whit heavier than the one I wore before we were married, and you can place it on my shoulders as gracefully if you choose, and you must choose."

"I plead guitty," laughed Tom; "I remember now, you came down while I was reading, and I never looked up until Smiley had reproved me by offering his services; I won't transgress again if I can help it."

offering his services; I won't transgress again if I can help it."

"You see," said Bessje, "we began with an earnest desire to be a very model couple, and, all things considered, we have managed pretty well. Now, if I once permit any one to offer me any attention, which is your right and duty—"

"Pleasure," Interrupted Tom.

"Yon're right, duty and pleasure; why then, I have taken the first step toward making you careless and indifferent,"

"Precisely," said Tom, "and if you become so, it will be my fault, and the boy will not have the perfect training and example we desire."

"Making due allowance for noor human nature." said Beelie, as she patted the frill and looked admiringly at her work.

Then the conversation turned upon the what to wear at the wedding, on flowers and gloves, and the possibility of Mr. Serimmegor's wearing the new suit presented by Tom for the occasion, and these important questions being settled, Eessie discovered that it was bedtime and Tom had not read one word.

The next day was appointed for the wedding, and the pretty villa fairly blossomed, for the young people insisted that the ceremony should take place under their roof, and neither the judge nor Tom's mother should be burdened with any thought of preparation.

Early in the day the caterers came from town

place under their roof, and neither the judge nor Tom's mother should be burdened with any thought of preparation.

Early in the day the caterers came from town and took possession, while Mrs. Bessie flitted about, mingilag pleasant speeches with her orders to herown servants.

"It is far nicer to attend another party's wedding," she said. "Why, I can enjoy it all perfectly; dear mamma is so resignedly sweet and projer, and the judge so happy and triumphant, and the caterer so all important and 'great, it is genuine fun, especially as there is no future to worry about. The judge will never grow frisky or dissipated; mamma will not be obliged to sit up for him nights, and the whole thing settles itself. I am delighted with it all."

So was Tom; and the boy came in for his share of pleasure and amusement. He examined the dress of the waiters, peered under covers of dishes, peeped into ice-cream freezers and nibbled at cake, although it was a wedding breakfast.

"Rob, the ubiquitous, was with him; Rob, whose chief misery consisted in not having a grandina who was young and handsome enough to marry.

The boys were forgotten after Dick's toilet had received the finishing touches, for Mrs. Bessie had bidden him run away while she was assisting the Dride.

"Remember," she said, as she kissed the hand-

"Remember," she said, as she kissed the hand-some, piquant face of the boy, "remember you are to be the only groomsman, and your velvet suit must be spotless."

"I'll remember," said Dick; I worth to to anything. You see grandma will never get married again, and Rob is mad 'cause he can't have a wedding, but he can't, for his grandma is over seventy, and her face is puckery."

So Dick went away with Rob, who seemed much pleased with all his surroundings, despite his mad condition.

Alas! for motherly instructions; alas! for fatherly pride; when the clergyman came and the guests were assembled, the little groomsman could not Servants sought him everywhere. Skim, fol-

Servants sought him everywhere. Skim, followed by Mr. Smiley, examined carriage-house and barn, and at last Bessie went out from her guests, trailing her white dress up the staircase; the boy must be found; perhaps he was in her room, where no one had ventured.

The usual breakfast hour had long been delayed, and Dick's hungry stomach cried a prompt amen to Rob's proposal that they should taste of every dish on the table—a feat they succeeded in accomplishing, despite the muttered wrath of the walters and the reproofs of the pompous chef.

As Bessie entered her room, she saw her young son limp and prostrate on the bed; remonstrance was useless and relief necessary, so it chanced that faithful Skim remained with the boy, while Tom and his wife stood with the stately bride during the ceremony.

lig the ceremony.

Dick, in great agony of mind as well as body, heard the sounds of merriment below, and bewailed his folly. After all, he was not groomsman, and now Rob would laugh.

CHAPTER III. Tom Sylvester's vexation was never assumed. It was angry with Dick, and declared positively He was angry with Dick, and declared positively that the boy must be punished.

"Think of it," said he, "to make a little glutton of himself is bad enough, but to grieve his kind grandma and create a sensation at such a time is worse; I must give him a lesson to make him remember."

It was one of the rules of the family that neither

his plans are frustrated."

It was one of the rules of the family that neither parent should object to any decision made by the other in the presence of the boy. This method, excellent as it was, involved some nice points, for careless Tom had not yet learned to guard his tongue, and Bessie's Masonic signs were not always observed by him.

Blessed is the woman whose husband reads her sign manual without words; fortunate, indeed, when emergencies arise.

When Tom opened the door and saw young Dick looking white and wretched, his anger fied like the dew of the morning, and Bessie knew her boy was quite safe.

"I am very sorry, papa," said Dick, with a suspienous twitching about the mouth, "and—and—"
"How came you to forget yourself at such a time?" asked Tom, trying to be stern and proper.
"I didn't know," said Dick. "You see, Rob said he would bet me that I couldn't eat as much as he could, and I told him manima did not approve of betting, and he said if I did he would give me his new Japanese kite, and so I tried, but the salads were the worst, and I ate so fast for fear the minister would come, and I said I wouldn't and shouldn't and shouldn't and shouldn't and shouldn't tand shouldn't tand shouldn't be sick, and then I grew chilly and dizzy and I came up here." couldn't and shouldn't be sick, and then I grew chilly and dizzy and I came up here."

Tom's kind heart was touched, but parental dignity must be maintained.

"I am sorry that our I tile son should miss the first wedding that he was ever invited to."

Dick's fips quivered a little, and his eyes were moist, but the old spirit reigned, for he said, existed.

quickly:
"Never mind, pa, I will go to my own."
Tom looked at Bessie. The Masonic, or matrimonial signal plainly said. "Don't laugh," but Tom's face was already wreathed in smiles, and his heart gave a quick throb of sympathy for the little chap who could find a bright future beyond his present misery.

"Dick," said Tom, with assumed gravity, "don't you think it is a little doubtful about your wedding, if you continue to experiment on yourself in this fashion?"

in this fashion?"
Dick was silent.
"You see," said Tom, "that it is a tremendous task for Nature; she is doing her best for you, while you are growing fast, and a little circus performance of this kind increases her labors; if you could manage to obey a few of her laws you might get on better."
Dick looked at his mother; whenever his father talked half seriously, Dick needed her for interpreter. preter. "Your father means," said Bessie, "that our

dies are to be respected and cared for. If we gleet to do this, some punishment is sure to "You may punish me all you like, pa; I couldn't

"You may punish me all you like, pa; I couldn't feel worse than I do," said Dick, "'specialty when I think of grandma being gone and the fun all over, and how hateful the boys will be when Rob goes and tells. I know he will go and tell; he always does, and—"
Dick's eyes were closed to hide some tears he was too proud to shed, whereupon Tom remarked "that boys were drivy little rascals generally, and fond of tormenting each other; and Bessle, without any signal whatever, said kindiy:
"You are punished enough now, dear; we should be very cruel to add to your misery, for you will always regret if, and as soon as you can you must write a long letter to grandma and the judge, asking them to forgive you."

As far as his parents were concerned, Dick knew that punishment was over; but the boys were still to be encountered, and only a boy knows how much that means when a partner in wrongdoing is the first to expose his wickedness to others.

Thanks to Bessie's wise counsel, Dick was quite

prepared to meet any taunts or sneers when he was once more able to join his mates.

The boy who urges others to do wrong and then mas once more able to join his mates.

The boy who urges others to do wrong and then turns informer may win a few followers, but never true friends. I our humanity is weak enough, and foolish enough, even stupid enough; but it well knows true coin from spurious, and the boy who is laughed at often becomes the man who is honored above his fellows.

Dick passed his ordeal successfully, and told his sorrows to his mother in private. He was not quite happy however, until he received a long letter from the judge, telling him that he did something of the kind himself in his youthful days, and the kindest of notes from his grandma, containing her full and free pardon, signed with a bank note for pocket money.

The memory of the wedding day served to keep Dick in order for some weeks, but boy-nature must have its periodical outbursts, and Bessie comforted herself with the reflection that every day Dick grew wiser as well as older.

Ton still planned many things for his son, and out of business hours amused his wife by laying them before her.

"I think we shall get on famously with him now," said Ton. "You see he is growing fast, and his good nature will get him into scrapes, but

"Inm."
"I hope so," said Bessie, carnestly, "but we tave known fathers and mothers who have sufered keenly after doing their best for sons and laughters."

Tom knew she was thinking of her brother, and

worshipped foun's boy.

While Tom and his wife were still discussing various methods of discipline, and endeavoring to find a mean between extremes, Grandpa Winthrop was dictating the following letter:

"DEAR LITTLE MAN—We have a nice nest here

"DEAR LITTLE MAN—We have a nice nest here among the Berkshire hills. This small farm was so cheap I bought it and have a man to take care of it. They tell me September is very fine here, and I am beginning to think so, after our summer at Newport. Tell your father to put you on the cars in Boston at the Fitchburg depot, and come with thick wraps, prepared to stay until Thanksgiving.

Your devoted

"GRANDPA WINTHROP."

CHAPTER IV.

DICK AS CORRESPONDENT. When this brief note arrived Dick was sitting by his mother's side, engaged in translating Latin phrases into English. The boy's lessons with his mother proved extremely tatigning to her, but delightful to him. His other studies were supposed to progress in school, but Latin was disagreeable to him until his mother made it fascinating, and English composition, although a portion of the routine drill, received very little attention.

Mr. Smiley was heard to say that it received far

Mr. Smiley was heard to say that it received far too little in all public schools, a few lines on paper often receiving zero or ten, according to the teacher's mood or time, while ideas and graceful expression were considered of less value than one at penmanship. "Nowadays," he said to Mrs. Sylvester, "the school boy's composition is too often like your publisher's books—praised for the outside appearance."

"You cannot expect perfection," said Bessie, "and I shall defend the overworked teachers; if the school boards would adopt the old academy system of rating composition, and would consent to some valuation of simple, concise expression, it would be well. I prefer originality in ideas rather than a written task which the child looks upon with dread. Let him tell his story in his own way, and then if need be show him a better one. Children should not dislike to write, and they would not if we were careful to make it the pleasure it undoubtedly is. I want Dick to enjoy composition."

"Teach nim yourself then, my dear," said Tom;
"Teach nim yourself then, my dear," said Tom;
"You are quite equal to it, and if you succeed in
getting him to put his ideas on paper without urging or reproof you will do more than my instructors. Smiley says the boy lacks application; he is
too restiess to sit down and polish his thought."

Bessie determined to try. All summer, when a
drive or sail was taken, Dick was requested to describe it on paper while his mother would do the
same.

seribe it on paper white his mother would do the same.

"It is astonishing," said Bessie one day, "quite amusing in fact, to note the different impressions caused by the same thing seen with different eyes. Dick went with me to see the wreck of the bark Susan, and on our return: I proposed that we each spend thirty minutes in writing down a description of it. Dick filled two pages of foolscap in boyish, ornate style, and never thought of it as a task, while I wrote for his sake, and, indeed, saw for him?"

"I hope you will keep both," said Tom; "but I "Thope you will keep both," said for, "but I juestion your power if the boy goes from home; boys will not write letters if it can be avoided, and all your most successful wiles will not keep alm from finding it a bore if he leaves you."

"Oh, dear!" said Bessie; "how you discourage met Now, I think my Dick will enjoy writing o me, and will find dozens of things to write bout."

'Great is thy faith, little woman; but we shall see; the mother usually receives business notes and brief statements; later on the sweetheart pores over her four and five daily pages, while the mother tolds her half-sheet, closing with the the mother tolds her half-sheet, closing with the words, 'It is very dull here—absolutely nothing to

"I will not hear another word," responded Bese; "you slander your sex. I know boys and ung men so true, so thoughtful and so grateful at a dozen sweethearts could not make them glectful or careless. No new love could make the

that a dozen sweethearts could not make them neglectful or careless. No new love could make the sacred mother's love less dear."

"Heaven grant you may find it so, sweet wife, for the mother in your heart deserves perpetual, unfading love and gratitude."

Dick was allowed to accept the invitation to Montclair, and in a few days he entered the cars at the Fitchburg station, filled with a sense of his own importance and a bountful breakfast. He quite scorned the idea or being placed under the conductor's care, and was much relieved when he found that his father would not be able to leave his business to accompany him.

"Think of it," said he, "to make a little glutton of himself is bad enough, but to grieve his kind; grandma and create a sensation at such a time is worse; I must give him a lesson to make him remember."

Tom said this sotto voce to Mrs. Bessie, who was already anxious enough, for the guests must be served, and between the rattle of plates and glass, and the buzz of conversation, she could hear distinctly a smothered groan, audible only to her mother's ear.

When the judge and his bride drove away at last amid the chorus of good wishes and showers of rice, Tom found time to look after his son and heir. Bessie went with him as a metter of precaution. At the ton of the stairs Bessie laid her hand on her husband's arm, saying, in an expostulatory tone:

"Remember, you were a boy once."

"Certainly," responded Tom, "but a boy need not be an everlasting nuisance; he needn't play the volcano and blow up our plans in this fashion. There is reason in all things."

Bessie sighed as she answered:

which the young people seemed to understand and the matron to approve. Dick ventured to offer his paper, which was politely accepted, and soon a conversation ensued which was extremely pleas-ant, as the lady proved to be a Mrs. Ridgeway, who was at one time a schoolmate of Dick's

nother. When the train reached Montclair Dick was When the train reached Montclair Dick was sorry to part with his new friends, but his feet had not touched the platform of the little station before he was rejoiced to see Grandma Winthrop smiling her weicome, while grandma's face was visible through the open door beyond.

"Here you are, my darling," said grandma, "and you must be quite worn out with your long drive, Grandpa sits in the carriage waiting for us, and you cannot think how he has improved since we came here."

graphed:
"Dick safe and all well." You must write home in the morning, my love.

said grandina, "or mamma will be anxious."
"Oh, yes," said Dick, "I will; I have the love-liest portfolio in my trunk and all sorts of pretty In the morning Dick was out before breakfast In the morning Dick was out before breakfast booking about, and after breakfast he drove around the farm and down by the pond with grandma and grandpa until lunch; after lunch he went to Vertville to buy a new girth for an old saddle, that he might ride the next day, and after Vertville came dinner and the early September evening, when he played games with grandpa and fell asleep while grandma read the book reviews about

fell asleep while grandma read allows to the aloud.

In the morning, when grandma's letter went into Boston, Dick was three iniles away in the woods with the farmer's boys, and grandma's postscript was poor consolation to the loving little mother in Boston. When night came again, the unwonted exercise, the cool air, and boy nature triumphed, and Dick fell asleep soon after the evening lainp was lighted. The next day brought letters from home with a postscript from Tom, saving.

saying—
"If you do not write regularly to your mother you are unworthy of her love and care—remem

ber."
This surprised Dick. No, he had not written; he had fully intended to, and there was ever so much to teil; it would take a month fo write it all, and perhaps he'd better wait until he saw his mother—it would only be a few weeks any way; he would write now a few lines, though. he would write now a few lines, though.

After shutting himself in his room, where, do what he would, every turkey and chicken on the farm tried to disturb him, and Jake, the hired man, called out under the windows, the boy produced the following:

"DEAREST MOTHER IN THE WORLD—It is a poss place up here and granding's farm is the wrat.

"Dearest Mother in the World—It is a boss place up here and grandpa's farm is the pretiest one in the county; I am having a good time, have caught four trout and a pug dog; grandpa gave me the dog. There's a fellow here that knows more Latin than I do; he studies alone and goes barefooted; he means to be a doctor. We have new butter all the time and I ride to the village every day for the mail, except when I forget and go a fishing or a nutting. I've got a caf with a white nose and some chickens and one lamb; grandpa gave them to me for my own, and I mean to be a stock razer; stock razers make lots of money; Jake's brother, out West, is one, and he's awinl rich. I forgot to tell you about the little girl in the cars; her mother went to school with you and her name begins with R—. I forget the rest of it; they were very kind. I will tell you some more when I get home. Please let me stay until grandpa and grandma go, for I want to see it snow up here, and Jake's agoing to make me a double-runner. There he goes down to the brook. Good-by. Your loving

Bessie sighed a little as she read this missive, and Tom hastened to say "that boys as an invest-ment were rather uncertain." He kindly refrained.

CHAPTER V.

DICK FALLS IN LOVE.

After Dick's letter was folded and sent he gave himself up to pleasure. It seemed to him that the sky was never so blue before, the air never so sweet, or the days so short. Grandma Winthrop saw him only at the table or in the evening, and her gentle remonstrances were silenced by Grandpa Winthrop, who declared that the boy was improving every day, and his liberty should not be tampered with.

English composition, letter writing and books were almost forgotten as Dick assisted in harvesting the fall crops with Jake, or roamed in the woods with the chore boy on the farm. Sometimes when he tired of putting the golden squashes into piles, or found his fingers growing ciumsy as he held the fishing rod, he would wander back to the little school house where the country children were assembled and sit in the g.orious supshile waiting for the appearance of his new friend, the Latin scholar.

One day the teacher invited him in, and Dick went to find himself perched on a chair where the grand visitors. High the school committee always

sat. close by the teacher's own desk. This teacher was a new revelation to Dick; just 16, with pretty face and petite figure, she seemed to his boyish imagination a very wonder. There she stood and smiled upon her pupils, or patiently explained their tasks, while Dick never grew weary of watching the color come and go in her cheeks as the dimples came and went.

Yes, she was very pretty, and the Latin'scholar said very good. She was an orphan, and knew more than any teacher they had ever found, and besides, she never "licked the boys." No, sir; she had put the ruler into her desk and said, "Now, boys, if it comes out again it will be your fault, not mine." It hadn't come out, and the fall term was getting on fast; if it never did come out to beat a boy she would be the first one in that district who could get on without it.

The more Dick heard about pretty Miss Graham the better he liked her, and when she talked with him about his studies, and said it was so pleasant to find some one who kny wome of her favorite

as well as nicest girl he ever saw, and she only a few years older than himself, after all. only a few years older than himself, after all.

Day after day Dick went to the school house and waited until the session was over, when he would carry Miss Graham's basket as far as the crossroads and go home over the fields, thinking of her prettiness and goodness.

At her boarding place, Miss Graham spoke frequently of the charming little boy from Boston, who was a gentleman in manners and a fine scholar for his years.

quently of the charming little boy from Boston, who was a gentleman in manners and a fine scholar for his years.

A little boy, indeed; Dick felt every inch a man, and surprised his grandpa by asking for the old gentleman's carriage, that he might drive Miss Graham to Vertville on Sauruday.

"And who is Miss Graham, pray?" asked grandpa. grandpa.
What a simple question, and yet it called forth

what a simple question, and yet it can did not a reply as long as the story of a book pedler, for all her virtues were dwelt upon and described with such eloquence that Grandpa and Grandma Winthrop decided at once that Miss Granam must be invited to the house forthwith, and grandma even denounced herself for not thinking of it before, when the poor young thing had been sitting over there in the red school house eating her self-time cold dince. Why, pa," she said, "it might have been our

an, and cheering played chess with the old gentleman, or read aloud to him.

In the city and at Newport grandma had em-ployed a reader, but here in the country she had wearied herself day after day lest her bus-band should find time hang heavy on his hands. He never had, poor man, and he was sublimely unconscious of weariness on her part; the self-sacrificing missionaries in many a household are overlooked.

Miss Graham came and conquered, and after lat no more cold dinners were eaten in the school Miss Graham came and conquered, and after that no more cold dinners were eaten in the school house, and no more lonely Sundays were spent in Mrs. Dabney's best room.

Dick was happy. It did not matter that Jake teased him and t e chore boy laughed, he adored Miss Graham, and every day she seemed to him more and more beautiful. About this time he wrote the following to his mother:

where the following to his mother:

"Dearest Mother: I wish you knew Missiraham; she is staying here with us now, and transpa likes her very much; she has gray eyes nd brown hair and dimples and rosy cheeks, and er father died when she was 6, and er mother last summer; and she wears lack, which is awfully becoming, and slie all alone in the world, except her uncle, bolives up here and cother the school: he says his own. She reads aloud every night to grandpa, and her school closes pretty soon, and I want you to ask her to come home to Boston and live with to ask her to come nome to Boston and live with us; she has been teaching me to paint golden rod, but she is prether than any flower. Please write and let me know if she can come.

When Tom Sylvester read this letter he smiled, and asked his wife her present opinion of her son

as a correspondent.
"Never mind," said Bessie; "he has shown us that he is not seifish."
"Seifish?" said Tom; "why, my dear, he will

"Selfish?" said Tom; "why, my dear, he will adopt all the toriorn females in the world if we will permit, not to mention wounded dogs, cats, birds and creeping things; the truth is, the boy has followed the example of many wise, yet foolish creatures of his own sex, and has fallen in love with some one a dozen years older than himself."

"What nonsensel?" exclaimed Bessle.

"True, good wite, all boys understand it; there is Smiley, for instance, when he was a little chap, he worshipped the girl with candle-stick curls who sat next him at some infant school. I think the poor fellow went without a lunch every day for a week, in order to double her portion. You should hear Smiley tell the story."

"Dick is a mere child," remonstrated Bessie.

"True, but children have their fancies; and I remember that I once thought the little daughter of our cook a roving beauty, although I discovered when I reached my eleventh year that her eyes squinted and her nose was the puggest of pugs."

"Having epriched yourself by experience, what wonid you advise in this case? It she is a worthy young lady, she needs a counsellor and friend at times, all the more if she be as pretty as our Dick Better advise your mother to retain her in her

"Better advise your mother to retain her in her family, and quietly watch your boy," said Tom. "The disease is not incurable in Dick's case." Bessie wrote her mother telling her that intelligent service was hard too be obtained, a fact already well known to Mrs. Winthrop, and also, that it would perhaps be kind as well as wise to keep Miss Graham in her family when she returned to town; to Dick ris mother said she was clad to know he had found a friend wiser and dad to know he had found a friend wiser and der than himself, and yet young enough to enjoy his boyish sports."
Miss draham, who knew nothing of this correspondence, had views and plans of her own, and one moonlight night there appeared on the seen a young farmer from his distant nome among the

a young farmer from his distant home among the hills, who was received kindly, and went away thanking Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop for their kindness to Miss Graham, who would some day come to him as his wife. Both were young, and time would increase his fortune.

This pieased the young girl's new friends, especially when they found the young men to be every way worthy; but Dick's Indignation was great, and as the visits of the young farmer became frequent, Dick found himself planning various tricks calculated to annoy him. In this work ne discovered an able assistant in the person of the chore boy.

The golden rule of conduct which Mrs. Bessie The golden rule of conduct which Mrs. Bessie and labored so diligently to impress on her young and labored so diligently to impress on her young son was forgotten for the time and mischief ruled. One night the farmer missed his bridle; another, nis saddle had been spritted away, and once the torse was turned loose in a distant pasture. All his was the merest sport to the chore boy. To blick, it savored of revenge.

It is so hard in life to renounce the thing we covet, so difficult to yield gracefully one present obeasure; later on we learn that the renunciation orings greater pleasure to us out of the unseen luture.

One morning Miss Graham came to Dick with a

One morning Miss Graham came to Dick with a sad look in her eyes, and in the kindest, pleasantest voice in the world, asked him to be mereiful and gracious to one who had been her own and her mothe 's friend.

"I could not tell you half his kinduess," she said, "and it wounds he to have him amoyed."

Dick, true to the lamily tradition, and true to the instructions of the little mother at home, frankly begged her pardon; and more, for he told the young larmer that he would not be guilty of further mischief and he even assisted him as he taok his leave, although it cut him to the heart to witness the tender farewell.

WIDOW LECKY'S PIG.

WIDOW LECKY'S PIG.

Under the old barn on Grandpa Winthrop's place lived a numerous family of pigs—at least, Dave, the chore boy, called them so, although some of them had reached beyond that giddy period, and were well weighted with flesh, if not with years. These creatures, once so sleek and white and innocent, were now rejoicing in their might and mire, little dreaming that they were destined soon to slzzle in some pot of baked beans, or figure as spare ribs.

Dick enjoyed this family and paid them frequent visits. They were as great a curiosity to this citybred boy as a ballet dance to cousin John, fresh from the backwoods.

visits. They were as great a curiosity to this citybred boy as a ballet dance to cousin John, fresh
from the backwoods.

His grandpa was greatly amused by the boy's
questions and his observations concerning their
habits, and, much to Dick's delight, bade him
select for himself one of the ten as his own.

Dick did so after long consultations with Jake,
and eyery day thereafter his new property was
visited, fed and petted.

For his comfort and happiness, Dick procured
an old curry-comb and spent some portion of each
day in brushing and combing his porkship, who rewarded him with prolonged grunts and followed
him about like a dog.

One day during Dick's wanderings he found a
poor woman in a lonely house some distance from
the highway, whose present grief was the loss of
her solitary porker.

"She has hard luck," said Jake, who was the
boy's companion; "she's a Tartar, anyway; but I
hate to see a woman have it so all-fired hard. Last
year her barn was burned down, and this year,
just as she was going to make something by selling her pig, it was taken sick and died; she thinks
some one poisoned it, but they didn't; it is her
nuck."

Dick had seen the woman but a moment while

Dick had seen the woman but a moment while she stood in her doorway chatting with Jake, but her story touched his heart. All the way home he thought of the Widow Lecky, and long after he thought of the Widow Lecky, and long after he nestled in bed.

"I'll do it," said Dick, the next morning; "I'll do it, and no one but grandpa need know."

The next morning at breakfast, Dick asked, somewhat abruptly, if his grandpa had given him his nig for his very own, to do with as he pleased?
"Certainly," said grandpa, "a gift is a gift; you can kill it, sell it, give it away, or keep it as you choose." choose."
"Thank you," said Dick; "I do not think I shall kill it." shall kill it."

For two days Dick held long conversations with Dave, and the boys were seen to go down the river bank, bearing with them pieces of loard,

hammers, nails, etc.
"Are you building a raft?" asked grandpa, who
was very curious, but unable to get down the steep embankment.

"Yes, sir; we are trying to."

"Well, do not launch it; at least do not go upon it until Jake has tested it, and he knows just how far the river is safe."

"All right, sir," responded Dick; "we will be careful." careful.

When the raft was complete Jake himself shoved it off and gave the boys some instructions concerning the rapids, sunken rocks, and deepest

said Jake, "but be very careful about the pool; you couldn't get on very well there without oars, and now I think or it, there's an old pair in the shed which you might take in case you should

need them."
That night, when all was still, two figures were seen stealing down toward the barn, one of them approached the pig pen with a tempting pan of mush, while the other climbed over and fastened an old naiter about the neck of a fine large porker. an old haiter about the neck of a fine large porker.

"Don't frighten him, Dave," whispered the smaller boy; "he will follow me; only get him out first, without waking up the rest."

Strange to say, the stupid, animal promptly followed his young owner without further noise than an occasional subdued grunt.

"That's owing to the pan of bran mash," said Dave, in a half whisper; "but he will make a noise when we get him on the raft,"

Piggy obediently followed on down the hillside close to the brink of the river, where his pan of food was given him upon the raft, while Dick stood by brushing him and petting him as he had often done before.

stood by brushing him and petting him as he had often done before.

"This is what I call tramning," said Dave, as he gave his companion an empty box for a sear, "but you might have taken your thick coat; these dews are about like one of your rains down to Boston."

When Dave had pushed off the raft and secured his pigship by fastening the halter to an fron ring which he had put in the tentre of the craft for that purpose, he proceeded to wrap his own rough coat about Dick, and then seized a long pole to keep his craft away from the rocks.

Piggy, wisely concluding that an extra supper and an unusual amount of ribbing were luxuries in his life, laid himself down at his young master's feet and surveyed the scene.

"Are you quite sure you know how to steer?" asked Dick, as the raft sinot down some rapids, and landed them between two rocks.

asked Dick, as the rait shot down some rapids, and landed them between two rocks.

"Well, if going up and down this river from here to Vertville about five hundred times with every sort of truck, from huckleberries to calves and sheep, can't teach me, why then I'm too green to learn; but would'nt the madam take on if she should see you now?"

Dava elways grove of Mrs. Wuthrop as "the Dave always spoke of Mrs. Winthrop as "the

nadam."
"Grandma would be worried, and it is because didn't care to have her worry, or to let everylody know, that I took your way. Grandpa algob have sent Jake over with it, but that would nake a talk."

make a talk."
"Of course it would," said Dave, "and it would be awful tame and every-dayish. I don't like that way of doing, specially when we learn up to meetin' that we musn't let our right hand know. meetin' that we musn't let our right hand know what our left is up to. That holds good for pigs, too, I reckon. Ain't Paws a good one, though, to keep so quiet just like he knew there was a something going on? I tell you pigs are more knowing than some folks think, and if Paws keeps still going up the lane, and we get him all snug and safe in the widow's pen, why you may jes reckon he's got brains like other folks. Look at him now: he ain't asleep."

"No," said Diek, "he seems to enjoy it."

"Reckon you don't by the way you shiver. Now I don't suppose you was ever out after dark before, was you?"

was you?"
es," said Dick; "once, ever so long ago, another boy and I were out all alone."
"Supposing you tell about it while I swing this raft over on the other bank a bit, to get clear of Dick related his experience, and as he did so a memory of his mother's love and tenderness swept over him and he knew for a few moments

swept over him and he knew for a few moments what homesickness meant.

The dum light of the moon, the rushing waters of the river, the cry of the whippoorwill and all the usual midnight sounds oppressed the imaginative boy and kept him sileut.

"I say," said Dave, after Dick had been silent for a long time, "I say, you ain't quite so cheerful here as you was pp after the chestnuts. Don't you fret now: I can see the old tree by the Garland's barn and Widow Lecky's is not far away. I expect Paws will give 'em a concert when we try put this into a saucepan with sufficient white sauce to moisten it; let it simmer very gently for five minutes; turn it out on a hot dish, and serve with truy fried pieces of bacon all round it. To make the white sauce, but a quarter of a pint of mik into a saucepan, and simmer, with a strip of lemon rind in it, for five minutes; mix a dessert-spoonful of corn flour in a little cold mik, and thicken the sauce with it; stir the sauce gently over the fire for one minute; take out the lemon rind and stir in half an ounce of butter after the sauce has cooled for a minute, and then heat the turkey in it. expect Paws will give 'em a concert when we try

texpect raws will give ein a concert when we try
to get him up that lane through the woods."

"I think he will follow me," said Dick, "and
walking will get us warm. I would rather walk
home than go on this."

"All right, I'm agreeable," said Dave, who was
Dick's schior by several years. "We can tie up
the raft here by the Garland's boat and I'll bring
her up by daylight. ne rait here by the Garland's boat and 1'll bring er up by daylight."

Thanks to Dave's knowledge of the river, com-ined with the low slage of water, and the strength of the raft, all were safely landed at Garland's, nd Paws consented to mount the bank leading to he readway. Garland's house was safely passed, and the

dark, lonesome lane leaning to the widow's reached before Paws reflected that he was leaving home,
When this was impressed upon him he refused to go further. In vain did his little master rub him with his cold and unyielding fingers and all in vain did Dave try to persuade him by means of a stick. The food was gone, and Piggy declined

The boys would not yield, neither would Paws. When they endeavored to make him go forward he turned about and tried to travel in the opposite direction. a roadside log to consider, while piggy, held fast by the leather halter, rooted up weeds and grass with furzous haste. "If he were small we might carry him," said

then take the fruit out carefully, and put it into preserving jars or cans, pour the syrup over it and close the jars tightly. This gives a clear, light-colored fruit, which will last for years. The cooking water may be used for stewing more fruit, to which may be added one or two times its bulk of apples, making a nice quince-flavored sauce, or "a quince apple butter," by mashing and stirring while boiling it down to the desired consistency, and sweetening to the taste. This may be used as wanted, for a short season, or It may be preserved in the closed fruit bottles. Dick.
"Yes," responded Dave, with his slow drawl intensified; "and if he was anything but a pig we might beat him; it don't pay to beat pigs."
"We are warmer at any rate," said Dick. "That's true, but—"
Not another word did Dave utter, at least not one to be written down by a polite historian, for, as he spoke, away darted piggy in the direction of the widow's and the boys were forced to run also. It was a mad, queer chase, over bushes and brakes through the darkness of midnight.

[TO BE CONTINUED.] SUNDAY DINNER FOR FOUR. How to Prepare It, and What It Will Cost

at Present Prices.

MENU.

Soup, mock turtle.

Banana fritters.

Roast lamb, inits sauce.

Potatoes, sweet potatoes; artichokes.

Weich rarebit.

Spanish custard. Peach sherbet.

Cake. Pears. Grapes.

Coffee. Rusks.

Mock turtle soup, price forty cents—Take a part of the upper and lower halves of a calf's head and boil separately till tender. Strain, and let the liquor stand for a day, then remove all fat. An hour before serving put on the stove and season with pepper, salt, cloves, mace and herbs, put together in a small bag, add rich gravy darkened with browned flour, add the juice of a lemon, the yolks of three hard-boiled eggs and a little wine. Banana fritters, price twenty cents—Make a batter of a bint of milk, three eggs, salt and flour enough to make it quite thick, slice three ripe bananas and stir them into the batter, beat it well and drop from a spoon into bot fat and fry like doughnuts. Serve hot sprinkled with sugar.

Roast lamb, mint sauce, price \$1—Lay the plece of lamb on a wire frame in the basting pan; flour and salt it well; cook from an hour and a haif to two hours, and baste often. Sauce—Mix three tablespoonfuls of fresh mint finely minced with two of sugar, pour over it a teacupful of hot vinegar.

Welsh rarebit, price teu cents—Cut half a pound

negar. Welsh rarebit, price ten cents—Cut half a pound Weish rarebit, price ten cents—Cut half a pound of cheese into stices a quarter of an inch thick, put a piece of butter the size of an egg into a small frying pan; lay in the cheese and cook it about five minutes; add two eggs well beaten, a small spoonful of mustard and a little pepper. Serve hot on teast.

Spanish custard, price thirty cents—Lay in a deep dish thin slices of sponge cake, and over them pour some cream, then add a layer of raspberry jam as thick as your finger. Four over a

then pour some cream, then add a layer of rasp-berry jam as thick as your finger. Pour over a pint of boiled custard, and spread over the whole the wines of three eggs very stiff.

Lemon sherbet, price twenty cents—Squeeze out the juice of six lemons, and put them with about as much sugar and water as it would take to make lemonade, add a little more sugar and the white of an egg, strain and freeze and put into a mould in ice until it is to be served.

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ment:
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1111 Girard street, Philadelphia.

An Enormous Telescope.

About four years ago, M. Otto Struve, on behalf of the Rossian government, made a contract with the firm of Alvan Clark & Sons of Cambridgeport for the construction of an enormous telescope for the observatory at Pulkowa, Russia. On the first day of last January the firm sent word to M. Struve that the instrument had been completed, and in April that gentleman arrived at Cambridgeport to test this enormous refractor. The telescope is, as yet, the largest mexistence, and was constructed at a cost of \$33,000. The instrument has a clear aperature of 30 inches, a 45 feet focus, and weighs in the iron cell 4.8 pounds. M. Struve stopped at Cambridgeport for ten days, and tested the telescope and expressed himself as highly pleased with the glass. The glass was shipped to Russia and arrived on June 20. One of the workmen of the firm, Lundin by name, accompanied the instrument and placed it in position at Pulkowa. The glass has a magnifying power of from 150 to 2000 diameters, and is four inches larger in diameter than the Washington telescope and seven inches larger in diameter than the instrument at Princeton observatory.

are made pallid and unattractive by functional irregularities, disorders and weaknesses that are perfectly cured by following the suggestions given in an illustrated treatise (with co.ored plates) sent for three letter postage stamps. Address WorLD's DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

GLOBE RECIPES.

A Thanksgiving Dinner. Oysters.
Cream soup.
Boiled turkey, with mushrooms.
Celery, boiled onions.
Potato snow, crauberry sauce.

Roast ducks, roast chickens. Pease, currant jelly.
Salad of lettuce and tomatoes.
Plum pudding, mince pies, cranberry tart.
Frutt, coffee.

Pare, core and weigh; first stew soft in water

and then add as many pounds of sugar as there were of the uncooked fruit, and simply scald

were of the uncooked fruit, and simply scald through. Quinces, currants, grapes and other fruits to be jellied should not have sugar added until the chief cooking is done. (Lack of knowing this causes many failures to get good jellies and preserves by inexperienced housekeepers.) To prevent mould cover the top of the jars of preserves or jellies with writing paper dipped in alcohol. (A housekeeper says: "Cover with a thin film of melted lard." In ordinary keeping we should fear rancidity and bad flavor.) Keep in a cool, dry place. This is a beautiful preserve.

Turkey Stuffing, Enough for Two. Put the crust of a French loaf of stale bread to soak in milk, and grate the crumb, into a pan, adding also the same quantity of grated Albert b s-

ing also the same quantity of grated Albert b s-cuit. Mix it all torether with a pound of fresh butter; cut in small pieces. Then take a bunch of sweet marjoram; rub the leaves to powder; the same of sweet basil, lemon thyme, some black truffles, mushrooms, a saited sheep's tongue cut in pieces, two small onions, quarter of an onnee of powdered mace, two large grated nutmegs, two or three cloves. Mix the spices together and then add a tenspoonful of salt and one of black pepper. Mix the herbs thoroughly in the bread crumbs and add by degrees four hard-boiled eggs, finely crum-bled.

Cut the meat into small pieces free from the

Remove from the bones the flesh of either cold

roast or boiled fowls, clean from the skin, and

Boil the bones and skin with three-fourths of a

Boil the bones and skin with three-fourths of a pint of water until reduced quate half. Strain the gravy and let it cool. Next, having first skimmed off the fat, put it into a clean sauceban with half a cuptul of cream and three ounces or butter well mixed with a tablespoonful of flour. Keep these stirred until they boil, then put in the fowl, finely mineed with three hard-boiled eggs chopped and sufficient salt and pepper to season. Shake the minee over the fire until just ready to boil; dish it on hot toast.

Cook the prepared quinces as above, pour off the water and cover the fruit with a syrup of a

pound of sugar to a pint of water; boil up quickly,

then take the fruit out carefully, and put it into

Pare and quarter ripe, tart apples; place theni

in a deep dish, adding a little water; make a grust as you would tea biscuit, of sour cream or rich

buttermilk if you have it; if not, any of the nice baking-powder recipes will do; roll about an inch thick; place over the apples and steam half an

Boiled Bread Pudding.

Crumb your stale bread into a pudding-pail, cover with sweet milk, and set by the stove to

warm and soften. Then to every quart of the milk and bread add two well-beaten eggs, half a

cupful of sugar, and a handful of raisins, or sweet dried fruit of any kind. Do not have your pall full, as it needs some room to rise. Put the cover on tightly, set into boiling water, and do not allow it to stop boiling until it is done.

Mince any scraps of meat and season nicely, mix

it with sufficient milk or cream to make it moist and stir it over a gentle fire for five minutes, draw

t from the fire a moment and mix with it the yolk

Ginger Cup-Cake.

Plain Pudding.

Sift three cupfuls of flour and mix with it a

cupful each of molasses and of milk. Add a

A nice ginger cup-cake is made of two cups of

powdered sugar stirred into a cream with two

sups of butter. The butter may be warmed until it is soft, but not melted; add three well-heaten eggs, a cup of molasses, four cups of flour, a tablespoonful of ginger, and one of soda, the soda dissolved in a fittle hot water. Mix well, and bake in gem-pans, in a moderate oven.

one; season with pepper, salt and grated nutmeg; put this into a saucepan with sufficient white

is one of the best. Most housekeepers use the entire fruit, and also the skins and cores from other preparations. It is better to leave out the cores, as the mucilage around the secens may injure the jellying; but use the parings, as the richest portions are next to the skin; use any fragments also. It is economical to use double the quantity of apples which are rich in jelly; cook the apples, and then the quinces, in the same water, and strain out the juice of both truits. As before hinted, it is important to do all cooking before adding the sugar, and afterwards continue the simmering until the jelly point is reached. The sugar may be added to the strained syrap, bulk for bulk, without weighing. It saves much labor to skin only once before adding the sugar, and not again until the jelly is made and taken from the fire. Let it cool a little before putting into cups or jelly glasses. Preserve from moulding by covering well as above recommended for preserves.

are made by mixing self-raising flour with cream, which roll into a thin, smooth paste; prick, cut and bake immediately. They should be kept dry in a close tin box. If the flour is not self-raising sall it lightly and mix with it a dessertspoonful of lashing range. Quince Marmatade

ciron. Chop these all fine, sift flour over and through them, and, after mixing the cake, but the fruit in last. This will make a large cake, and will require a long time to bake it. It should be laked slowly, so that the centre may be as well done as the outside.

Buckwheat Shortcakes.

Three cupfuls of sour milk and a teaspoonful of saleratus dissolved in the milk with a little salt; mix up a dough with buckwheat flour thicker than you would for batter cakes, say quite stiff; put

Reception Biscuits

u would for batter cakes, say quite stiff; put to a buttered tin, and bake in a not over thirty

Cook the fruit soft, crush to a pulp and add sugar as for preserves; then slowly cook to a thick paste, consiantly stirring to prevent sticking of burning. One-third sweet apples added, without more sugar, improves the quality for most people.

Place in a pan a small loaf of baker's bread, one-half cup of butter, the yolks of four ergs, pepper, salt, a little summer savory, and two onions sliced and fried brown; pour over boiling water enough to wet it thoroughly; then mix.

Dressing for Poultry.

Quinces with Apples. In nearly all forms of quince sauce apples may be freely added, as they are much cheaper, and the quince flavor is preserved. Many like a sauce with a large proportion of apples better than the

Noddles for Soup. Beat two eggs until very light, add flour enough to make a stiff dough; a pinch of salt, roll thin, then roll up tightly; begin at one end and shave down fine like cabbage for slaw.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had piaced in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, pronchitis, catarrh, asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has left it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human sufit, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 Power's block, Rochester, N. Y.

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cupful each of chopped suct, of raisins, and of currants, and spice to suit the taste. Dissolve a teaspoonful of soda in a gill of milk and add it the last thing. Pour all into a mould and steam it three hours. Serve warm with sauce. Beat half a dozen mealy potatoes with a quarter pound of grated ham, two eggs, a little butter, and little cream, taking care not to make it too moist; form it into balls or small loaves, and fry them a nice light brown; they should be fried in butter. Pile them on a napkin, and serve with a garnish of fried parsley.

One pound finely-chopped beef suet, two of rump steak (slightly broiled) three of apples, two of currants, two of raisins, one nutneg, table-spoonful of cinnamon, rind of two lemons, quarter of a pound of mixed candled peel, one pound of sugar, two quarts of cider boiled down to one with a quart of maple syrun, a glass of raspberry jelly; a heaping teaspoonful of salt. For these the remains of cold veal should be cut

n small, neat pieces; dip each in batter, and fry a light brown; in serving pile them high on a dish, pouring over them a good brown sauce, well thickened with tomatoes when in season, or, if not, the gravy must itself be thick and strongly flavored with tomato sauce.

fat, streaky bacon (cold, boiled bacon is the best); run them one after the other on to a skewer, and hold them over a toast in front of a clear fire until the lacon is slightly crisp; serve on the toast im-

Trim the beards from as many oysters as may

be required, wrap each in a very thin shaving of

Baked Beets. Wash them perfectly clean; put in a pan with a little water, and bake until they are tender; the time varies with the size of the beet, an hour being small enough allowance for a beet of me dium size. When they are done remove the skii and serve in the same way that you do a boiled beet.

To two cups of sour milk allow one large tea-spoonful of soda, dissolve this in a little hot water,

then stir it in the milk; half a teaspoonful of salt is required, and enough buckwheat flour to make a sulf batter; put this in a well-buttered tin and bake for half an hour in a hot oven. A cupful of butter, two of sugar, two and a half of flour, the whites of seven eggs, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder (not heaping, but evenly full), a pound each of raisms, figs, dates and blanched almonds, and a quarter of a pound of

Mining Record.

Mining Record.

Mother's Magazine.

North American Review.

N Y. Medical Journal.

N. Y. Fashiou Bazar. Portland Transcript new names).... 200 Phrenological Journal (without pre
 Princeton Review.
 2.00

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 Peterson's Lady's Magazine.
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 | Philadelphia Medical Times. | 4.00 | Practical Farmer | 2.00 | Rideout's Magazine. | 1.00 | Rural New Yorker | 2.00 |
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The Arm Chair 3.00

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 Wide Awake
 2.50
 3.05

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THE WEEKLY CLOBE

9 Full Sets of Golden Tongue

BUTLER AS A SOLDIER

His New Orleans Record and Service Under Grant.

How the Disaster at Bull Run Might Easily

"Good-By, Mr. President; We Shall

Have Been Averted.

Take New Orleans."

To the Editor of The Globe:
At some future time I shall speak of the bitter and uncalled for opposition to General Butler, of the false and devilish crusade now waged against him-shall review his great service to the Republican party, to Massachusetts and the nation in times past-what he has done as governor, and what he would have done, if not fettered by a de-termined and stubborn opposition. In this comnunication I will examine his history in the early and later stages of the rebellion, and see how clear was his loyalty, and how powerful his influ-ence in maintaining the constitution and the laws, while his present railers were skulking at home, or growing in wealth upon fat contracts brought out by the necessities of the North.

General Butler left the Democratic party when it held slavery paramount to the life of the Union.

General Butler left the Democratic party when it held slavery paramount to the life of the Union. Then his patriotism and fidelity took form; then his zeal exhibited the vigor of true devotion to the cause of the North. He took his stand for the Union and freedom, as against slavery and treason, no halting or surrender to the South. He accepted the arbitrament of the sword to uphold the stars and stripes. These emblems of a victorious past received his whole support, he left old and strong ties because the ties of the Union were deeper engraven on his heart than the lines of party fealty.

A month after President Lincoln's election General Butler went to Washington, and to the leaders of secession said: "The North will fight, the North will fight. If the South fights there is the end to slavery. Yes, by the grace of God I will fight, and we will hang traitors, both North and South, upon a tree." General Butler would not talk of compromise. He returned to Lowell, but first called upon Senator Wilson, to whom he said, "War is coming," and urged him to request Governor Andrew to prepare the Massachusetts militia for war. He resumed the practice of law, but when these patriotic words were uttered by a leading statesman, "If any one attempts to haul down the American fiag, shoot him on the spot," this expression fired the soul of General Butler. He immediately begun to enlist and organize troops, and he prepared to meet the storm of war so soon to break over the land. Quick to organize rapid to advance, he marched to open the way to the capital. Annapolis and Baitmore, full of treason, yielded to his command. While the tardy generalship of General Scott encouraged the enemy, the quick and earnest movements of General Butler strengthened the hearts of the loyal people and gave assurance that Washington was safe. He gave the president and cabinet advice, which if accepted (as has since that Washington was safe. He gave the president and cabinet advice, which if accepted (as has since been acknowledged) would have so p

"The Bull Run Disaster" Would Not Have Happened.

President Lincoln's secretary of war, Mr. Cameron, publicly said, "If General Butler's judgment had been accepted, and his policy judgment had been accepted, and his polley adopted by the government, the rebellion would have been of short duration. The slow and measured details of General Scott's directions were not in harmony with the active and crushing blow that General Butler pressed upon the military authorities of the nation, and which, if embraced early in the war, would have paralyzed and overthrown the enemy. His vigorous ways were too earnest for the prosy steps of the general-in-chief; consequently General Butler was transferred to the command of Fortress Monroe, the base of supplies and outlet for most of the rivers running into the interior of Virginia. With promptness and skill he held

About this time General Butler addressed these

About this time General Butler addressed these magnificent words to Governor Andrews: "When I went from under the shadow of my rooftree I left all politics behind, never to be resumed only when every part of the Union is loyal to the fiag and the potency of the government through the ballot is established."

Before General Butler left Washington for Fortress Monroe he spoke as follows: "We will hold as a brother him who stands by the Union. We hold as an enemy him who would strike from its constellation a single star." Further on he said: "The people of Massachusetts place no State rights before, above or beyond the Union; our country first, our State next. Woe to them who have made this war necessary. Our hands are clean, our hearts are pure, the Union must be preserved. All the treasures of the nation and the lives of the country must be given for the Union. Our faces are set for the South; no backward steps; the day of compromise is past." Were nobler or more fitting words ever uttered, burning

Our faces are set for the South; no backward steps; the day of compromise is past." Were nobler or more fitting words ever uttered, burning with intense patriotism, supplemented by personal and practical example in the field of conflict?

The 10th of June, 1862, Secretary Stanton said to General Butler: "Why can't New Orleans be taken?" "It can," said General Butler. General Eutler taken with less than 50,000 men. General Butler replied he could (and did) take it with 15,000 men. "Good-by, Mr. President, we shall take New Orleans or you will never see me again." Mr. Stanton said: "The man who takes New Orleans is made a leutenant-general." New Orleans was the hot-bed of secession, where hate of the Union had planted its strength. This city was the prize that filled the eye of General butler, while the hope of victory nerved his arm. He saw its commercial importance and that the Mississippi and its 10,000 miles of navigable contributaries were pouring in trade and wealth to seek the call below the contributaries. ooo miles of navigable contributaries were pouring in trade and wealth, to seek the gulf below, thence to every city of the globe. This city, the outlet for Western commerce, was the key which General Butler was sent to rescue from the hand of treason.

The Hero is Immortal and Our Country Has the Blessing.

Fifty years before, another hero had met "Wellington's Invincibles" in the same city, and won victory. Fifty years before, Pakenham had given his life, leading his charge to the cry of "Beauty and Booty," Well had the president placed the conquest of New Orleans in General Batler's hands. The city yielded to the "prowess of Northern arms." The Union flag waved in triumph, while the hearts of Union men beat stronger by his. The wisest of discipline, the blessing of cleanliness, the security of life, the overthrow of treason, and the vindicated honor of the nation was the Iruition that stamped his administration with success. Secretary Stanton said to Henry Wilson, "I have confidence in General Butler, and approve of his vigor and ability." Again, "the conquest of New Orleans has added lustre to our arms and renown to General Butler, which entitle him to deep grati-Fifty years before, another hero had met Orleans has added lustre to our arms and renown to General Butler, which entitle him to deep gratitude when his detractors shall be forgotten." Not being reinforced with troops to hold the city, General Butler began to enlist black troops, which afterwards proved of such signal effect, Horace Greeley saying, "His indefatigable energy and activity triumphed over all impediments."

The work that General Butler accomplished, the improvements that he enforced in the government of the city, the poor fed by contributions forced from the wealthy and disloyal, the reign of order and obedience to his regulations were indeed marvellous, and none but a master mind could have brought all these about.

Wondrous man, whose soul no respite knows,

Wondrous man, whose soul no respite knows, Though years and honors bid him seek repose.

Though years and honors bid him seek repose.

General Twiggs ran away from New Orleans.
General Butter captured his three swords (given him for gallantry in the Mexican war) and sent them to the president, who forwarded them to Congress and said: "General Butter is entitled to the first consideration."

The statue of General Jackson standing in one of the squares of New Orleans, General Butter caused the base to be cut with these words:

"The Union. It Must and All Line Head

"The Union, It Must and Shall be Pre-

served."

Although holding the confidence of President Lincoln and his cabinet, the machinations of

foreign representatives at New Orleans effected his call; the fear that the independence of the Confederacy hight be acknowledged abroad through the influence of the French and English enemies of General Butler operated to the same end.

Returning North, his interview with the presi-

Returning North, his interview with the president was happy and cordial. The city of New York, through a hundred of its merchants, offered him the freedom of the city, the most eminent in military, civil and political citizens joined in an address to him, saying, "You have had the sagacty of easier, the will to execute, and the courage to enforce the wisest measures and the most just laws." General Butler replied with great power and full of patriotic sentiments as follows: "I am for my country and will throw a mantle over all its mistakes, and support it heartily with hand and purse, so help me God. I am loyal to the government and its constitutional rulers."

Never supported by the good will of the regular army, the jealousies of West Point sought, to baffle every advance of General Butler. In the spring of 1864 he was given command of an expedition to ascend the James river and approach Richmond with a view to its capture. He reached the city much nearer than any other general until its final capture; and in this he would have succeeded had he been supported by those under him. City Point, Bermuda Hundred, Deep Bottom and Fort Harrison were captured and held by him, all strong points.

General Grant in the meantime proposed to eross the Rapidan and join him upon the right of the James, but the delay and diversion of the battle of the Wilderness prevented General Butler held his position until General Grant jobned him later, crossing the James Delow City Point. But stay-at-

home braves yelp "Big Bethel and Fort Fisher." Why not tell of Bull Run. Fredericksburg. Chancellorsville, Shenandoah Valley and Cold Harbor, where defeat and slaughter chilled the heart of the nation by the mishaps of its other great commanders.

PECK'S BAD BOY AND HIS PA.

The Boy Tells About His Pa and the Minister-Also About Cetting on the Wrong

[Peck's Sun.] "Say, you think of about everything mean there is going, don't you," said the grocery man to the bad boy, as he came in to show that his black eye had been cured. "The minister explained to me yesterday how you caused him and your father to lay and soak in the water for about three hours, one hot day last summer, in the lake, and they both blistered their backs. The minister says the skin has not stopped peeling off his shoulders yet. What caused you to play such a mean trick on

"O, it was their own fault," said the boy as he looked with disdain on a watermelon that was out of season, and had no charms in October. "You see, the night the sociable was at our house, the minister and some of the deacons were up in my room, which they used that night for a smoking room, which they used that night for a smoking room, and while they were smoking they were tell. Ing stories about what fun they had when they were boys, and I remember one story the minister told about finding some girls in swimming once, and stealing their clothes, and making them wait till night, and then a girl had to fix herself up with newspapers and go home and send a wagon after the rest of the girls. The minister thought it was awful cunning, so when the church had the pienic last summer on the bank of the lake I remembered about it. Beats all, don't it, how a boy will remember anything like that? Well, after dinner I saw pa whisper to the minister, and they took a couple of towels and a piece of scap, and started off up the lake about half a mile, and I knew they were going in swimming. Well.

It Don't Take Me Very Long to Catch On.

It Don't Take Me Very Long to Catch On. I got an overdress that one of the girls had been wearing to wash dishes, and a shawl, and stole a hat belonging to the soprano of the choir, and red parasol that a girl left under a tree, and I went down in the woods and put on the clothes, red parasoi that a girl left under a tree, and I went down in the woods and put on the clothes, over my pants and things, and when pa and the minister had got in the water and were swimming around, I put up the parasol and tripped along the shore like a girl picking flowers, and when I came to the stump where they put their clothes I didn't look toward the water, but acted tired, and sat down on the stump and began to tan myself. You'd a dide to see pa look. He crawled up on the beach, in the shallow water, and said, 'Elder, do you see that?' The elder looked, with hisself all under water except his head, and said, 'Merciful goodness, squire, we are in for it. That interesting female is going to sit there and read a novel through before she goes away.' I peeked through the fan and could see all they did, while I pretended to read a novel. They swam around, and made a noise, but I was deaf, and I thought it wasn't any worse for me to sit on the stump than it was for the minister, when he was a good little boy, to steal the clothes of the girls. I stayed until I got tired, and didn't hear them when they hollered to me to go away, and after a while they got water-soaked, and had to do something, so the minister broke off a piece of a tree and dressed himself in it, and came up towards me, and said, 'Madame, excuse me for troubling you, but if you will go away, while I get my clothes, I will take it as a favor.' I pretended to be insulted, and got up and walk d off very indignant, and went back to the picnic and returned the clothes, and pretty soon they came up, looking as red as if they had been drinking, and the picnic was ready to go home. Somebody told pa it was me, but I don't know who it was that gave it away. Anyway, he chased me clear out of the woods with a piece of sapling. That was the time I told you

I Was Too Tired to Ride, and Walked Home from the picnic. Pa has forgiven me, but I don't believe the minister ever will. Don't you think "O, people are not all as good as you and I are," said the grocery man, as he watched the boy making a sneak on a bunch of grapes. "But did

you go to the circus?"
"Circus? Well, I should assimilate. And it is a you go to the circus?"

"Checus? Weil, I should assimilate. And it is a wonder I am not there yet. But whatever you do, don't ask pa if he was at the circus, 'cause he will kill you. You see pa and I drove up to the race track, where the circus was in the evening, and after the circus was out we waited to see the men take the tents down, and after they had gone we started to drive home. It was darker than a squaw's pocket, and I drove out on the race track, and the old horse used to be a racer, and he prieked up his ears. Pa took the lines and said he would drive, 'cause we were out pretty late, and ma would be nervous. I told pa I didn't believe he was on the right road, but he said he guessed nobody could fool him about the road to town, and bless me if he didn't drive around that track about eight times. Every time we passed the grand stand, which pa couldn't see, ou account of his eyes, I laifed, but I thought if he knew the road so confounded weil I could ride as long as he could. After we had rode around the track about eight miles, and I was getting sleepy, I mildly suggested that may be we had better stop at a house and inquire the way to town.

And Pa Got Mad

And Pa Got Mad

drove around a couple of times more, and the man that keeps the track he came out with a lantern and said 'hello!' Pa stopped and asked him what on and told him to mind his business. We went on and told him to mind his business. We went around the track again, and when we got to the same place the man was there, and I guess pa thought it was time to inquire the way, so he pulled up, and asked the man what he was doing there, and the man said he was minding his own business. Pa asked him if we were on the right road to town, and the man said if we wasn't in any hurry he would like to have us drive on the track all night. and the man said if we wasn't in any hurry he would like to have us drive on the track all night, as it was a little heavy, and he wanted to get it in condition to speed the colts the next day, but if we had to go we could drive out the gate and take the first left hand road. Well, pa was mad, and he wanted to know why I didn't tell him we were on the track, but I told him he seemed to know it all, and it was dangerous to advise a man who knew it all. He didn't speak all the way to town, but when we put out the horse he said, 'Hennery, if this thing gets out your pa will have the reputation of being drunk. If you tell of it you are no friend of mine.' So I shall not say anything about it, 'cause it is a mean boy that will go back on his pa."

And the boy went out whistling "She's a Daisy."

In the burying ground at Wilmington, Vt., are many old tombstones, bearing dates from 1780 to many old tombstones, bearing dates from 1780 to the present time, many containing queer inscriptions. One bears the following inscription: "Robert Burrington, born at Whitingham. Vt., July 4, 1811, was an ardent and zealous patriot in the great rebellion for human liberty; early took an active part in the cause of freedom, enlisted in the Fourth Vermont Volunteers when over fifty years old, performed all his duties faithfully as a soldier, taken prisoner at the seven days' fight at Savage Station, near Richmond, Va., and endured all the horrors of starvation and cruelty at Libby prison and Belle Isle for a long time; from thence paroled, and soon afterward discharged for disability and returned to his native place with a broken-down constitution, and died at Hallfax, Vt., February 3, 1873, aged 61 years 7 months." The following was composed by the deceased, and at his request put upon the tombstone:

Here lies the bones of Uncle Bob,
Who served his country blest,
Has got his discharge and gone to rest.

Sacrificing Her Hair to Save Her Lover.

At a late hour Wednesday night, from certain signs about the cell of Joseph Hussey, an old States prison offender in Alameda jail for burglary, the jailers suspected that he was up to some game and made a sudden descent on his cell. A thorough search was made, but not a single suspicious circumstance was ascertained. It then occurred to the jailers that they would make an inspection of the outside of the cell. Here their search was rewarded, for under the window of flussey's cell they found an immense quantity of woman's hair, partly plaited into a small cord and connected with the cell by a single hair line. It was quite evident that some woman with a tender spot in her heart for the prisoner had sacrificed her hair in an endeavor to assist him to escape. The hair was black, immense in quantity, and the tresses over three feet long.

A New York fire insurance president has just lost a country-seat valued at \$75,000, and he hadn't a cent of insurance. He was probably looking around for a rehable company.—[Detroit Free Press.

and corn leaves in the caverns of Zuniland, proving that the cigarette was known in America fully 2000 years ago. As all those prelistoric smokers are dead now, the dangerous nature of the practice is apparent to the meanest intellect.—[Rochester Post-Express.]

Post-Express.

No charge is made for the suggestion that the paper car-wheel men ought to use nothing but south American newspapers in their business. These papers are so thoroughly familiar with revolutions as to require no preparation in converting into a first-class wheel.—Pittsburg Telegraph.

Patriotic fire quenched: At a school examina-Patriotic fire quenched: At a school examination a clergyman was descanting on the necessity of growing up loyal and useful citizens. In order to give emphasis to his remarks he pointed to a large flag hanging on one side of the school room and said: "Boys, what is that flag for?" An urchin, who understood the condition of the room better than the speaker's rhetoric, exclaimed: "To hide the dirt, sir."—[Hartford Times.

RENEW and retain your youthful appearance by using Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, the best article of his kind



ADIN THAYER OF WORCESTER AT THE TELE-PHONE.

Adin—Hello, Central Office, Hello, To. Central Office, Hello, hel—lo!! Hel—lo!!! Hel—lo!!! Central office-Helio, old man, what do you

want? Adin-What do I want? Here I've been hollering half an hour; I really believe I've lost a quarter of a pound of good Republican flesh. Why don't you invent a way of answering quickly? Central office—None of your sass, or we'll shut

you off for good.

Adin-Well, I'll be more 'umble. Please tender my compliments to the third assistant door-tender at the Republican headquarters, and ask him to take off his hat and shoes, enter the inner sanctum, and say to the second Sumner, Mr. Lodge, that I want to agitate the telephone and strike the drum

of his left ear.

Central office—What a flow of language for a probate judge. The little Sumner-for-a-cent, as the Traveller styled Mr. Lodge, will talk with you as soon as he has directed the Journal to claim on Monday that General Butler's sympathies were with England in our revolutionary war. Mr. Lodge has just ascertained that fact, and thinks it a strong card. They have another trump to play later. John B. Alley of Lynn, on whose judgment Columbus landed where he did, is said to have information that Butler advised Columbus not to land at all and discover this country. That will be put into a campaign document and 200,-000 issued with an introduction by Johnny Long showing that Butler once attempted to murder Virgil. We are afraid that the boys who are studying Latin will wish Virgil had been murdered, but they do not vote. But here he is.

Adin-Where are we, Cabot?
Mr. Lodge-To be honest, Adin, I think we have been all right up to the present time, as Mestayer says in the "Tourists." But I am afraid of a change this week. The Democrats have laid back and will put in their work in the last two weeks, and will put in their work in the last two weeks, beginning tomorrow. They claim that the Republicans had Ohlo up to within two weeks of the election, when Hoadly came in, and the Democrats woke up and finally carried the day—and that, too, on an immense vote. All of their speakers will be on the stump now, and they mean business. I am really afraid of a repetition of the Ohlo result.

speakers will be on the stump now, and they mean business. I am really afraid of a repetition of the Ohlo result.

Adin—Well, why don't you manage differently? Can't you stop Robinson's talking about the war? Friday night he said: "In the years from 1861 to 1865 the true and loyal and patriotic men of this country jumped over the lines of all parties and said: "We are the party of the country. We are devoted to the Union, and our force shall restore and preserve the Union of these States." Can't the fool see that he didn't jump over any lines, or jump anywhere unless it was into his back parlor to escape a draft? I tell you it hurts. Take Frye off. He said Butler's war record was all right. Frye says he was in New Orleans during the war, and he thinks that "when, Butler was there they had better government than they have ever had since." Is Frye crazy? We don't want to indorse a single act of Butler's life. Are you working the men who employ workingmen? We must intimidate the workingmen all we can. Have you asked such men as Robert Blaikie of Hyde Park to agree to stand at the polls and bulldoze their men on election day? That is a great card always to piay. Then I wish you would keep Bates off the stump. He's a nuisance. He thinks he can run a campaign, but his work on Bishop last year showed what he is. Send him home to stay with Wetblanket Rice.

Mr. Lodge—I hear that the Democrats also have money enough now for all legitimate purposes, and I am afraid our little hotel scheme of sending men round to talk about Butler's being beaten has been exploded. How does he find out all of these things? He beats them all in keeping up with our exploded. How does he find out all of these things? He beats them all in keeping up with our tricks.

tricks.

Adin—When is that d—dude Senate committee going away?

Lodge—Do you mean Blair's committee?

Adin—Yes; the committee which has been holding sessions at the Quincy House. Talk about Butler's disgracing the State! Why, Blair has corkscrewed out of a modest and reticent witness a worse statement in regard to the tanning of human skins than Butler brought out during the whole of the investigation.

human skins than Builer brought out during the whole of the investigation.

Lodge—I didn't see it.

Adin—Didn't see it! Why in th—the name of the party don't you read THE GLOBE. How do you expect to run the campaign if you don't read THE GLOBE?

Lodge—I did read it, but I didn't suppose Blair's committee had anything to do with the campaign. The Journal's report didn't have anything about it.

it.

Adin—That's right. Don't let the Journal tell any facts. Keep it busy abusing Butier. The editors are used to that, and might not succeed if they turned their attention to facts. But The Globe had a full report of the testimony of Mr. Charles T. Chance, a very intelligent tanner, and he swore to the tanning of human skins by the wholesale, and referred the committee to other witnesses. This is another of the dam—aging bunders of the Republican campaign. When I was at the head of the committee there was no such fool—

winesses. This is another of the dam—aging bunders of the Republican campaign. When I was at the head of the committee there was no such fool—
Lodge—Hold on, judge. You have no right to talk that way. I can't control a committee of the United States Senate, can I?
Adin—Why not? When Wallace's committee was here at the United States Court House, I kept it busy listening to Beard until they were thred out and went home. You ought to have known when they were coming, and provided witnesses enough to have occupied all their time. Why didn't you send up Moody Boynton?
Lodge—Boynton! Why, you can't trust him. He has no political judgment. He would be likely to give The Globe texts for a week. But what was Chance's testimony?
Adin—Why, he told the committee that he had seen human hides tanned during as much as five or six years, and referred to others who knew of it for the last eighteen years, and said the business had been constantly increasing until lately, when it stopped. Don't you see that this sustains Butler in his whole claim about the "industry"?
Lodge—Of course; but you musn't blame me. By the, way, a good thing happened to us today, and we have Parker Chandler, one of your friends, to thank for it.
Adin—What was that?
Lodge—Why, you see that regisfration and naturalization was going on at a fearful rate, and something must be done to stop it, for with a full ballot of all who are entitled to it, even under our excellent law, Butler would be elected by more than he was last year. Over a hundred men came up from Fall River to be naturalized, but Judge Nelson, who had been warned by Parker Chandler against fraud, adjourned the court over to Tuesday.

Adin—The judge did not take this action from a political standpoint, did he?
Lodge—Oh no; of course not. But it is a good

Adın—The judge did not take this action from a political standpoint, did he?

Lodge—Oh no; of course not. But it is a good thing for us.

Adin—It's well enough if you don't attempt to make it, or allow it to look like, a party mensure. That will hurt us, for there are thousands all ready to condemn every new project which has a tendency to limit the ballot.

Lodge—Well, the only way in which we can win is to hinder registration all we can, and we ought to be thankful for any accidental help we get.

Adin—I hear that Robinson is going to gain votes over Bishop in Newtou, where Bishop lives, and lose from last year in Chicopee, his own home, and in Lexington, where he was born. Do you know anything about it.

Lodge—I have heard so, but I don't know anything about it.

Lodge—I have heard so, but I don't let the thing about it.

Adin—Heard so! Well, if you hadn't let the Traveller frighten Pierce off the ticket, you wouldn't have 'heard so!" Pierce wouldn't have lost votes in his ewn town. It doesn't speak much for the strength of Republican candidates when it is noised abroad all over the State that they are going to run behind, where they are best known.

When I was—

is noised abroad all over the State that they are going to run behind, where they are best known. When I was—
Lodge—You must excuse me. The author of "The Scribbier Family" wants me to take him up to the club and introduce him to an Englishman, and I suppose I must do it. Pve got to keep in with the Herald, anyway.

Adin—Central office—We cannot. Secretary Flagg accidentally dropped a copy of one of our Retrublican documents entitled, "Butler's True Record," on Insect today, and the lies in it were so heavy twenty-seven of his ribs were broken. Sidwell made a stretcher out of Flagg's blotting pad, and took him down to the Massachisetts General Hospital for repairs. Don't worry any dore, Adin, about the campaign tonight. Go to bed and try to grow fat.

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Is the most virulent form of blood-poisoning. Less speedily fatal, but not less certainly so, is the vitiation of the blood of which the first symptoms are Pimples, which the first symptoms are Pimples, Sties, Boils, and Cutaneous Erup-tions. When the taint of Scrofula gives warning of its presence by such indications, no time should be lost in using AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, the only perfect and reliable medicine for the purification of the blood.

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A wretched condition indicated by Pallid Skin, Flaccid Muscles, Shattered Nerves, and Melancholy. Its first symptoms are Weakness, Languor, Loss of Nervo Force, and Mental Dejection. Its course, unchecked, leads inevitably to insanity or death. Women frequently suffer from it. The only medicine that, while purifying the blood, enriches it with new vitality, and invigorates the whole system, is wretched condition indicated by Pallid

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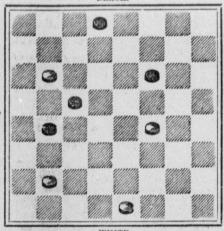
CHARLES F. BARKER..... EDITOR

Boston, October 23, 1883.
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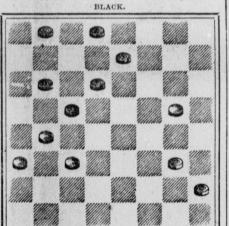
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Position No. 1168. BY ISAIAH BARKER, CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.



Position No. 1167. BY L. M. STEARNS, DERRY DEPOT, N. H.



WHITE.

	Black	to move an	d win.	
C	ame No.	661-New	Fifteent	h.
BY T	HEO. W. I	KIMLEY, G	REENFO	RD, O.
1015	2925	1418	3124	711
2117	1623	2723-B	811	16 7
710	2619		2419	1014
1713	811		1115	1710
914			19,.16-2	629
2521		1912	1519	13 6
5 9	3026		12 8	110
2319	2 7	2415	3. 12	7 2
1116	2622-A	1127	2218	1014
				B. wins.
		(Var. 1.)		
914	1912	1026	2319-F	1518
2420	1115	1710	2630	2215
1524	3127	714	1916	6 9
2819	1518	2723-E	1115	13 6
1216-1	2215	811	2522	119
				B. wins.
		(Var. 2.)		
2824	1714	1910		B. wins.
711	1026			
	WINDS TO THE PLANT OF THE 2X	s by Mr. Ki	mlev.	
A-To		2723 dra		
12 94	20 black	wing See	cama No	1007 in

draws. I do not. C-12..16 or 9..14 in variation 1 black wins irresistibly.
D-Mr. P. M. Bradt at this point moved 11..15, permitting white to win.

E-27..24, 14..18, 21..17, 3..7, 12..3, 26..30,
3..10, 30..7 black wins.

F-25..22, 11..15, 22..17, 15..18, 17..10,
18..27, black wins.

Came No. 1662-Switcher. Played between G. W. Brown and Dr. E. F. Brown of Warren, Me.

Notes by G. W. Brown. A—Remove man on 21 and 30 and we have 30, and we have my position as published in THE GLOBE some weeks ago, and which Mr. P. M. Bradt says is similar to one published in the Clipper by himself. When I find it necessary to copy Mr. Bradt's positions, I will give him due credit.

Came No. 1663-Clasgow. Played at Freehold, N. J., between E. Bodu and H. B. Reeves. Came No. 1664-Cross. Played between Messrs. McMahon and Holmes

B. Reeves,
11..15 7..14 14..18 6..15
23..18 26..19 17..14 25..22
8..11 11..16 18..23 18..25
27..22 19..15 31..27 27..4
10..14 16..20 9..18 19..23
23..19 24..19 19..16 29..22
14..23 4..8 12..19 22..7
19..10 22..17 15..10 22..18
—(Sunday Call. (From Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.)

Solution of Position No. 1164. BY ISAIAH BARKER, CAMBRIDGEPORT, (Var. 2.)

Address or Call upon the DANIEL

21..17 2..6 17..13 6..2 13..9Solution of Position No. 1165. BY A. H. NAGLE, FROM CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL-GAZETTE. A 2.. 7 19.24 16..20 29..25 15..19 24..27 7..11 22..18 20..24 25..22 19..16 27..31 11..15-B 18..23 24..20

A-18..23 or 19..23, will only draw. B-11..16, 22..26, black wins.

GREENFORD, O., October 12, 1883. Checker Editor of The Globe: Checker Editor of The Globe:

DEAR SIR—The New York World (prize position)
No. 190, by Mr. M. H. C. Wardell, the position is
black men on 2..9, king on 31, white kings on 22
and 23, white to move and draw thus:
22..17 26..23 11..15 9..14-3 16..11
2..6 15..11 23..26 15..19-B 14..18
23..19 23..19 13..17 6..10-4 22..17
31..26 17..18-A 26..30-2 19..16 Drawn.
19..15 10..23-1 17..22 10..15 (Var. 1.) 9..14 10..14 26..22 13.. 9 6.. 9-D 15..19 14..18 31..26 22..17 9.. 6 19..15 9..13 9..13 22..18 Drawn. (Var. 4.)

17..26 14..17 27..31 Notes by Mr. Kimley.

A-Mr. Frank Dunne of Warrington, Eng., at this point moved 11..7, permitting black to win by 19..15, 17..13, etc.

B-Mr. M. H. C. Wardell (in original solution) moved 15..11, permitting black to win by 6..9, 11..7, 9..13, 7..10, etc.

C-18..23, 17..14, 19..15, 7..2 or 14..10, irrawn.

rawn.
D=6..10, 18..23, drawn.
The above solution I give merely to sustain the riginal terms. Yours,
THEO. W. KIMLEY. BOSTON, October 17, 1883.

necker Editor of the Globe: DEAR SIR—I received yesterday a letter from ames Hill of Providence, R. I., stating that, with re approach of cold weather, cheekers are again a full favor there. After four years' retirement, Ir. Webb has recently begun playing again with cod success. His latest scores are:

Webb......2 Freeman.....2 Drawn......5 Yours truly, H. Z. WRIGHT. Checker News.

Checker News.

111..15,
,26..30,
17..10,
17..10,
18..23

Dr. E. F.

18..23
A.19..15
23..18
30..26
21..5
Dr. White Mr. Wylle was at Wallaceburg, Ont., last week, Mr. Labadie visited the players of that place, and was prevailed on to play Mr. Wyllie.
22..22
25..30
15..10
Drawn.

have 30, din The Mr. P. M. din the bessary to shim due

Bodu and

31..26
15..8
The Call, after pildishing the item of the single sitting of Messrs. Wyllie and Fletcher 4; drawn, 11; total, 64 games.

Young Percy M. Bradt is the precoious prodigy of the West. He is a boy of 16, a native of Omro, Wis., and wins of every player he meets. He will soon be heard from at Milwaukee, Chicago and places further East. and perchance meet Mr. Wylle before he returns home.—[Turf.
Brother Brown of Richmond writes: I see by the Commercial-Gazette of last Saturday that the boys have picked up courage and are going to come here and clean out the "Terror" is no slouch, and if they don't go back with the courage all taken ont of them, then I will miss my guess. But perhaps you had better not tell them (we won't), or they may get scared and not come, and 1 do not want to intimidate them. Don't worry, Brother Nagel, I will take good care of them and send them back sadder but wiser men.

Messrs. Meredith and Reif of Richmond, Ind., played a match of victorious by the following score: Meredith, 24; Reif, 16; drawn, 20. Mr. Reif will have to do better, or he will certainly lose his right to the title of "Terror No. 2."—[Clincinnati Commercial-Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The Plain Dealer reports that Hon. Martin A. Foran, congressman-elect from the Cleveland, Ohio, district, has used St. Jacobs Oil in his family and has always found it safe and rehable, and it afforded him great relief to a lame knee.

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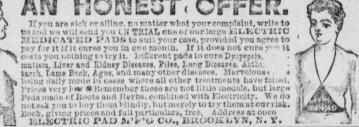
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